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FORMER U.S. OFFICIALS RAP REAGAN ARMS POLICY

LD231415 Moscow TASS in English 1228 GMT 23 Oct 84

[Text] Washington October 23 TASS -- Paul Warnke, former director of the U.S. Arms Control and Disarmament Agency, described U.S. President Ronald Reagan as a terribly incompetent person in the field of strategic arms.

Addressing a press conference on Monday here, Paul Warnke stressed among other things that the "star wars" programme, which provides for the creation of an ABM system with outer space-based elements in violation of the Soviet-American treaty on the limitation of anti-ballistic missile defence systems, will lead to a new round in the arms race. Paul Warnke refuted the claims of the U.S. Administration to the effect that the USSR violates, on some points, its commitments. He pointed out that it is through the Reagan administration's fault that the whole structure of agreements in that field has become unstable in recent years.

Washington's actions are directed at ensuring military superiority over the Soviet Union, George Ball, former U.S. undersecretary of state, points out in his turn. Reagan, he writes in the BULLETIN OF ATOMIC SCIENTISTS, has opposed practically all agreements on arms control with the USSR. The White House is not only far from having a stake in talks on curbing the arms race, but even wishes to scrap the existing agreements. The hostile malicious criticism of the Soviet Union, the statements by the top officials of the administration that a victory in a nuclear war is "thinkable" and about the first nuclear strike, are all reminiscent of the worst cold war times, George Ball stresses.

Under Reagan, the Soviet-American relations have been going through the worst period in the post-war times, stressed Clark Clifford, former U.S. secretary of defence. Speaking in an ABC television programme, he pointed out that the President did not even try to achieve any progress in relations with the USSR, but instead had recourse to anti-Soviet rhetoric. As a result, we are now farther away from concluding Soviet-American agreements in the field of arms control than we have ever been, Clark Clifford stressed.

PRAVDA CRITICIZES WEST'S 'WORDS ABOUT TALKS'

PM250927 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 25 Oct 84 First Edition p 5

[Editorial: "Talk About Talks and Nothing More"]

[Text] There is perhaps currently no word more popular with American and NATO politicians than "talks". And it is repeated ever more frequently and intrusively as the U.S. presidential elections draw closer.

After thwarting and blocking a productive dialogue with the Soviet Union on arms limitation and reduction issues, they have set about trying to convince people that they are all but [chut li ne] zealous advocates of arms reduction agreements. They even claim they have put forward "new ideas" to set the talks on controlling nuclear arms "in motion" and achieve "worthwhile" results.

They keep hammering away at this point in Washington, Bonn, and London. Ministers make speeches, governments issue statements, and journalists put in a hard effort [userdstvuyut].

So, maybe in the West they are truly going to pull down the barriers in the way of businesslike and purposeful talks, which the United States has erected with the help of its NATO allies?

There are, alas, no signs of this at all.

They talk about their interest in reaching agreement with the USSR but, in practice, carry on military preparations as before and continue to deploy new first-strike nuclear missiles in Europe.

They claim they are for mutually acceptable decisions to reduce nuclear arms but, in effect, do not conceal they only want a resumption of the talks on strategic systems and on nuclear arms in Europe on the basis of their same old percepts which have been deliberately used to deadlock the talks and blow them up.

If they meant anything constructive, they would act differently and remove the stumbling blocks they themselves have erected by continuing deploying Pershing II's and long-range cruise missiles in Western Europe.

However, they are doing nothing of the kind. Instead, they are not averse to floating an occasional rumor that the Soviet Union would allegedly be prepared to close its eyes to the obstacles that have been created by the other side. They know they are engaging in deception but reason they might try to make a go at it so that they might be able to mislead some people.

In other words, they are making all manner of propaganda moves just so as [lish by ne menat] not to substantively change their position. [sentence as received] There is not even a hint of anything new or anything constructive in it. And words about talks are nothing more than words.

SOVIET PEACE COMMITTEE HEAD URGES ARMS REDUCTION

LD241839 Moscow World Service in English 1410 GMT 24 Oct 84

[Yuriy Zhukov commentary]

[Excerpts] We have asked Yuriy Zhukov, a leading journalist who is also the chairman of the Soviet Peace Committee, to tell about the participation of the Soviet public in the Week of Action for Disarmament and this is what he said:

[Begin Zhukov recording] The international situation is very tense today. Hotbeds of war spring up in various parts of the world, owing to the policy of either the United States itself, as was the case of its aggression against Grenada, or its satellites like Israel which is rampaging in the Middle East, or like South Africa whose troops are committing acts of aggression in Angola and other places.

The Soviet peace supporters are alarmed with the unprecedented arms buildup being stirred up by Washington. Reassuring statements by the American Administration about its willingness to negotiate and prevent war sound pretty unconvincing against the background of the United States' enormous spending on military purposes. This is why the main slogan of the Week of Action for Disarmament in this country will be to work to bring the arms race to a stop, freeze nuclear arms, both in quantitative and qualitative terms, and ensure the withdrawal of the American first-strike missiles already deployed on the territory of Western Europe. If this happens, the Soviet Union naturally is going to cancel its countermeasures. The ground will be paved in this way for talks on nuclear arms reduction. These talks are needed badly. As Konstantin Chernenko has put it, the Soviet Union always stands for earnest and concrete talks. But these talks are possible only if the principle of equality and equal security is strictly observed. [end recording]

SCIENTISTS' CRITICISM OF 'STAR WARS' EXAMINED

PM241315 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 22 Oct 84 First Edition p 6

[Article by A. Kokoshin, deputy chairman of the Committee of Soviet Scientists for the Defense of Peace and Against the Nuclear Threat: "Illusions and Dangers. Who Benefits by the Plans for the Militarization of Space?"]

[Text] It is several decades now since near-earth space came to be regarded by a number of U.S. military strategists and politicians as a potential bridgehead for waging aggressive wars. Through the efforts of the current U.S. Administration, the United States is contemplating the active implementation of plans to create and deploy in space a variety of weapons and also to develop a new generation of weapons for destroying space targets from earth.

The idea is to create an extensive multitiered antimissile system including space elements. It would allegedly enable the United States to acquire an effective defense against a massive nuclear strike and make nuclear weapons themselves "impotent and obsolete." This is exactly what the U.S. President said last March in a speech correctly called a "star wars" program.

The supporters of the new ABM systems dream of using various new weapons types -- infrared, ultraviolet, and X-ray lasers, high energy particle accelerators, microwave radiation generators, and so forth. Judging by information published in the West, these types of "weapons of the future" are already at various stages of development.

Petitioning Congress for many billions of dollars to set up a tiered ABM system, U.S. Under Secretary of Defense R. Delauer said that in the course of the research and development at least eight major scientific and technical tasks would have to be accomplished each of which is as big as the Manhattan Project (the creation of the atom bomb -- A. Kokoshin).

Just one tier of the system, comprising space battle stations in a circular orbit, could cost $400-500 billion. According to some estimates, the total system would cost $1.5-2 trillion. This colossal expenditure is intended to ensure unprecedented profits for the relevant aerospace corporations and the large banks associated with them.

The potential strategic military and international political consequences of the creation of such a system and the scale of the potential expenditure on it are so great that the problem has given rise to intense debate in political circles and among scientists and specialists in the United States and other NATO countries. Such authoritative U.S. orgnizations as the Alliance of Concerned Scientists, the Federation of U.S. Scientists, the Association of Arms Control Supporters, and very eminent scientists and specialists from MIT, Stanford University, the Brookings Institution, Harvard, and Congress' Office of Technological Assessment have reacted negatively to the plans to deploy strike weapons, including antimissile weapons, in space.

Many authoritative scientists and specialists have convincingly demonstrated that no expenditure and no scientific discoveries and technical tricks can lead to the creation of an entirely reliable ABM system. The system's opponents also point out that the Pentagon has no chance of gaining an advantage over the Soviet Union in this area in view of the USSR's achievements in the corresponding scientific and technological spheres.

A number of studies also note the system's increased vulnerability to various countermeasures (active and passive), comparatively simple and cheap ones at that.

And the vulnerability of the ABM system's space tiers increase its destabilizing effect: while failing to provide effective protection against a massive nuclear strike, it may simultaneously give rise to the very dangerous illusion that it is possible to protect against a retaliatory strike. The argument goes like this: If you initiate a first strike, the enemy will no longer have enough missiles to penetrate the ABM system. Temptation to aggression with impunity -- perhaps this, is the way to describe this illusion.

The "legitimacy" of the view that the advanced U.S. ABM system is a means of ensuring a first strike and an illusory "victory" is corroborated by the fact that the Pentagon, in addition to developing weapons for waging "star wars," is also engaged in the buildup of offensive nuclear weapons with increased accuracy. The deployment of U.S. medium-range missiles in a number of West European countries, primarily Pershing II missiles, which began in November 1983, is a graphic manifestation of this line. At the same time, the U.S. leadership is stubbornly refusing to adopt a clear-cut pledge on non-first-use of nuclear weapons as the Soviet Union has done.

But the realities of the present-day strategic balance are such that hopes of conducting a first strike with impunity, using the ABM system "shield" as protection against retaliation, are totally groundless. It is becoming increasingly clear to many U.S. politicians and public figures that the projected ABM system will in no way lead to what the U.S. Administration calls a "swing" away from "containment through deterrence" to "total defense" against nuclear weapons. On the contrary, strategic instability will increase, consequently reducing the security of the United States itself.

The militarization of space is a threat to the whole of mankind, the U.S. population included. The Soviet Union has repeatedly proposed the conclusion of a treaty on preventing a new and most dangerous step in the direction of world catastrophe. It should be stressed that the proposal comes from a power possessing a vast scientific, technical and economic potential capable, as history has confirmed on more than one occasion, of creating any weapons that might be needed to maintain strategic equilibrium -- a most important factor of the maintenance of peace in a nuclear age. But peace becomes even more fragile as a result of this type of competition.

The Soviet Union has put forward a proposal on the use of space exclusively for peaceful purpose at the current 39th UN General Assembly session. The other day our country once again authoritatively confirmed its desire for an accord with the United States on this problem.

"We are prepared," Comrade K.U. Chernenko said, "to embark on talks aimed at elaborating and concluding an agreement on preventing antisatellite systems and a mutual moratorium on space weapon tests and deployment the day the talks begin. This had been the wording of our proposal from the very beginning. It is up to Washington to respond."

CPSU OFFICIAL CITED ON GROMYKO-REAGAN TALKS

AU241150 Vienna ARBEITER-ZEITUNG in German 24 Oct 84 p 5

["Exclusive" report by Walter Hacker, former SPOe International Secretary]

[Excerpts] "It was a good thing that Gromyko met with Reagan, and it is a good thing that further contacts are to be held at various levels. However, it must also be said at the same time, that for all practical purposes there was no disucssion between the two: The talk with Reagan was one with a politically half-deaf person." This is how a leading member of the CPSU Central Committee and foreign policy expert, who is particularly close to Gromyko, summed up the result of the meeting between the U.S. President and the Soviet Foreign Minister when I had the opportunity recently to have a long talk with him in Moscow.

"Reagan put forward all his charges against us, but I do not know any European politician who would speak the way (as little informed) he did," my interlocutor continued. Thus, Reagan demonstratively declared in his talk with Gromyko that even Lenin said that "in a war two-thirds of mankind might die, but the last third would live in communism." But, naturally, Lenin never said anthing like that. Reagan mistook him for Mao who -- as is generally known -- made his macabre assessment of a potential nuclear war in 1957 in a circle of other Communist Party leaders at the Moscow revolution anniversary celebration. At that time, Mao shocked everyone present, and his statment was rejected.

It is to be welcomed that Reagan has come out for better relations with the Soviet Union, he continued. The Soviet side agrees to talks at ambassadorial and other levels, but the question arises: Talks for talks' sake, or to obtain results? The future attitude is still being discussed in the leading bodies of the Soviet Union. The fact that Gromyko was even invited to Washington indicates a certain change in the U.S. attitute -- obviously one wants to make concessions to the strong public opinion in favor of detente. The U.S. Administration realizes how great the majority is against a potential confrontation. The new nuances in the U.S. Government's terminology are due to the election campaign. Actually, nothing has changed regarding Reagan's political line, and he is also going ahead with his armament plans.

"You can rest assured: If we see the tiniest opportunity of improving our relations with the United States, we will take it. However, we will not do anything unilaterally," interlocutor continues. He adds that one certainly does not fail to note the voices in the United States that tell Moscow that it could expect an improvement because Reagan wants to become, or remain, a "peace president."

The Soviet side has repeatedly pointed out, he says, that in addition to, or parallel with, direct U.S.-Soviet negotiations, there are also other opportunities for detente, thus in Stockholm or at the Vienna troop reduction talks. It is known that West Europe is prepared to undertake appropriate steps but such endeavors are blocked by the United States. The Soviet Union proposed renunciation of force, confidence-building measures, as well as troop reductions, but all this has been prevented by the United States. As far as Vienna is concerned: All sides agree on reducing the troop strength to 900,000 on each side. But if the Soviet Union, as has happened, declares its readiness to unilaterally withdraw 50,000 men provided that no more than 13,000 men are withdrawn on the NATO side, it is suddenly argued that first other problems between East and West must be clarified. And this is done although the West Europeans made the same proposal a few years ago that the Soviet Union has now made. Then there is the question of control: The U.S. proposals are exaggerated. "They want to have one American controller for every Soviet soldier to be withdrawn."

My question to another leading Soviet spokesman who is recognized as an expert on U.S. affairs: "Do you see an immediate danger of a war?"

His answer: Irresponsible persons surround Reagan who do not understand the situation. Serious consequences might ensue from some incident. And then Nicaragua comes up: Nicaragua would not be another Grenada. The Soviet Union would react rather strongly, "but this would not be a cause for nuclear war."

The man presently sees no chances for negotiations with the United States but stakes some hopes on a firmer position Europe, for example on questions such as chemical weapons, which would not fail to also influence the United States.

U.S. MEDIA REACT TO SOVIET CRUISE DEPLOYMENT

PM221413 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 17 Oct 84 First Edition p 3

[TASS report: "Valid Measures"]

[Text] Washington, 16 Oct -- The U.S. mass media are giving extensive coverage to the USSR Defense Ministry's report on the deploymnet of long-range cruise missiles on strategic bombers and submarines in response to corresponding U.S. actions.

In their commentaries, the U.S. press, radio, and television stress that the aforementioned measures are being adopted by the Soviet side in response to the accelerated U.S. implementation of wide-scale programs to create and deploy new types of nuclear weapons, particularly long-range cruise missiles of all basing modes [vsekh vidov bazirovaniya] They point out that it is now a question of the Soviet reaction not just to the deployment of U.S. medium-range missiles in Europe, but primarily to the deployment of long-range cruise missiles, which the Pentagon continues to deploy on bombers and is also planning to deploy on ships and submarines.

It is indicative that most articles -- for example, in THE NEW YORK TIMES -- mention the legitimacy and validity of the Soviet countermeasures. Many commentaries stress that it is the U.S. Administration that instigated this new trend in the strategic arms buildup.

A number of observers bluntly point out that the Soviet side has pressed in the past for mutual renunciation of the creation of such missiles based anywhere. However, the Reagan administration did nothing to maintain the moratorium on ground- and sea-based cruise missiles established by the protocol to the SALT II treaty, and then -- when this protocol's term had formally expired -- it began to accelerate at top speed the equipping of the U.S. strategic arsenal with such missiles. Television commentaries have stressed that the USSR started to build strategic cruise missiles after the United States, but has been able to make rapid progress in this sphere of military technology.

The tone of the commentaries as a whole is such as to convey that the Soviet side, in pursuing a line of preventing disruption of the military-strategic balance, intends to continue to underpin this line with material countermeasures of a military nature in order to prevent U.S. superiority.

CIA COMPLETES INQUIRY INTO SECRET MANUAL

LD241047 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0900 GMT 24 Oct 84

[Text] Washington: The U.S. CIA, hardly having begun the so-called careful inquiry connected with publication of the secret manual for bands of Nicaraguan counterrevolutionaries, has already completed it. As was expected, according to WASHINGTON POST reports, the cloak-and-dagger knights acknowledged themselves to be innocent. The statements of top CIA officials claiming they had no idea of this manual on terrorism were received by the inquiry at their face value and not disputed.

American observers consider that President Reagan will almost definitely ratify the results of the inquiry; thus another shameful chapter in the chronicle of CIA crimes will be closed.

U.S. MARKS GRENADA 'INVASION' ANNIVERSARY

LD250927 Moscow TASS in English 0853 GMT 25 Oct 84

[Text] Washington October 25 TASS -- The Reagan administration cynically tries to make use of the first anniversary of the brazen U.S. armed invasion of Grenada for the drumming up of chauvinist and militarist sentiments in the country on the eve of the elections. With this end in view, the White House held a gala ceremony on Wednesday with the participation of servicemen who "particularly distinguished themselves" during the intervention, as well as of the group of students whose stay in Grenada a year ago was hypocritically used by the administration as a false plea for the landing of U.S. troops on the island. Addressing them, President Reagan again repeated completely mendacious propagandist version of the White House about the motives of the U.S. invasion of Grenada. He made it clear that the United States regards the invasion of Grenada as a dress rehearsal before interventions in other countries of Central America.

The show in the White House set the beginning of country-wide "festivities" timed for this disgraceful date in U.S. history. The "festivities" are being held on money donated by a number of so-called "private organisations" behind which is the ruling Republican Party.

U.S. ACCUSED OF FOSTERING 'STATE TERRORISM'

PRAVDA's Bolshakov Cites Examples

LD201247 Moscow TASS in English 1104 GMT 20 Oct 84

[Text] Moscow October 20 TASS -- Vladimir Bolshakov writes in PRAVDA that U.S. President Reagan, speaking at the United Nations September 24, described the elections in El Salvador a success of democracy.

Meanwhile, to the accompaniment of his words, thugs from the army of the "government committed to democracy" kept impaling children with bayonets, the author writes. At the time when the U.S. President assured U.N. delegates that the concern for human rights would remain the moral core of the foreign policy of the United States and urged all nations to honor the obligations they voluntarily assumed under the universal declaration of human rights, in Nicaragua "fighters for democracy" from among the "Contras" recruited by the CIA blew up buildings and buses, tortured and shot civilians.

At exactly the same time, a group of bandits went on trial in Afghanistan on charges of staging a blast at the Kabul airport, where the mines received from the U.S.A. caused heavy casualties, including among women and children. On the eve of President Reagan's speech at the United Nations, Eduardo Arosena, the ringleader of the anti-Cuban counter-revolutionary grouping Omega-7 based in the United States and payrolled by the CIA, admitted in a New York law court that starting from 1980 members of his band were taking part in U.S. bacteriological warfare in Cuba which resulted in an epidemic of dengue in that country. These are numerous facts demonstrating that state terrorism has been elevated to the rank of a nearly official policy of Washington. Here are but a few facts which came to light last September.

The closest U.S. allies, too, deomnstrated their "allegiance" to the obligations they assumed voluntarily under the universal declaration of human rights the author goes on. The stay of the Israeli occupation corps in Lebanon was marked by new tortures of inmates of Israeli concentration camps, mass killings of the civilian population by bombings last September.

By the way, these continued in October as well. Reprisals against the striking miners continued without interruption in Great Britain. Shameful trials of peace supporters and members of progressive organisations were under way in West Germany, people were denied their civil rights under the notorious practice of bans on professions in that country.

In June 1983, President Reagan visited Langley and made a speech at the CIA headquarters. He told CIA staffers that they were the eyes and ears of the free world. He added that the United States should urge all countries to join in the crusade for freedom and a global coampaign for human rights. He made note of the major role played by the CIA staff in those efforts.

But whom did the president address? Who listened to his speech at Langley? The listeners included veterans who used to work under Alan Dulles and who prepared coup d'etats in Iran (1953) and Guatemala (1954), the landing of counter-revolutionaries at the Bay of Pigs in Cuba (1961), and the flight of the U-2 spy plane over the Soviet Union (1960).

The instigators of a bloody counterrevolutionary putsch in Hungary (1956) were there, too, side by side with the instructors of terrorist bands sent into socialist countries in the 1940s-1950s, strategists of a quiet counter-revolution in Czechoslovakia (1968), and organisers of a massive program extermination of patriots in South Vietnam (1965-1975).

The president's listeners included those who ordered the assassination of Prime Minister Patrice Lumumba of the Congo (Zaire) in 1961, and Amilcar Cabral, general secretary of the African Party of Independence of Guinea and Cape Verde Islands (1973), Eduardo Mondlane, chairman of the Front for the Liberation of Mozambique (1969), and Mudjobur Rahman, first president of the People's Republic of Bangladesh (1975).

The meeting with President Reagan was attended by those who readied the fascist coup d'etats in Chile (1973) and those who instructed the secret police of the Shah of Iran in torture techniques. Masters of dirty work who more than once sent their agents to assassinate the leader of the Cuban revoution Fidel Castro, and killers of Che Guevara (1967) and Orlando Letelier (1976). Members of the younger generation of espionage experts were there,too, including those who instructed counter-revolutionaries in Poland and is supplying the Afghan counter-revolution. Further the meeting was attended by aces of cloak and dagger operations -- the ones who prepared the killing of the former head of state of Panama Omar Torrijos Herrera who died in an airplane crash (1981), an explosion in Tehran which killed 72 members of the ruling Islamic Republic Party, and its chairman Ayatollah Mohammed Beheshti (1981), those who directed the actions of the killers of Prime Minister Maurice Bishop of Grenada, who prepared the South Korean Boeing-747 plane for an espionage mission over the Soviet territory.

There is no and should be no room in the civilised world for the policy of state terrorism pursued primarily by the United States, the author underlines.

Use of Afghans Noted

GF240702 Baku International Service in Azeri 1300 GMT 23 Oct 84

[Unattributed commentary: The Afghan Robbers Are Being Deployed]

[Text] Dear listeners, it has become obvious that the CIA, which is the espionage center of the United States, has been using malicious Afghan robbers in an undeclared war against the DRA. This war consitutes one of the most shameless examples of state terrorism in our time. However, a new development is drawing attention in that regard. The CIA Headquarters is currently enegaged in drawing up plans for using malicious Afghans in places very far from Afghanistan's borders.

This viewpoint has been discussed by U.S. ruling circles for a long time. The argument put forward in [name indistinct] magazine regarding the deployment of a few thousand Afghans armed with modern weapons in South Africa is a kind of echo confirming the discussions. The Afghans are to participate in military operations carried out by racist South Africa against its neighboring African states. Everything now indicates that the CIA has shifted from talks to action in that regard.

Citing a number of reliable sources among the malicious Afghan elements in Peshawar, the MIDDLE EAST magazine, which is published in London, wrote the following in its 5 September edition: The CIA has resorted to wideranging measures aimed at attracting Afghans living in foreign countries to organize them as armed units for deployment in the Near East and Africa. Peshawar is in northern Pakistan. A number of Afghan immigration organizations have set up their headquarters there. The magazine referred to has written that the CIA has trained about 100 Afghans in special colleges in the United States for the aforementioned task.

Meanwhile, the CIA has sent about 30 Afghans to Persian Gulf countries. It is also endeavoring to recruit well educated Afghans in the West for espionage work. In addition, dependable spies are selected from among the counterrevolutionary bands in Pakistan itself. Of course, Washington does not need these people for the purpose of buying or selling carpets. They are also not necessary for the trafficking of narcotic drugs -- something that the CIA itself engaged in a long time ago. Citing reliable sources, the MIDDLE EAST magazine has pointed out that the CIA wishes to use harmful Afghan robbers as destructive attack groups in Near East operations. According to the magazine, they will be used against the radical groups within the PLO.

Experience has shown that recourse is made to the services of the (?ferocious) robbers whenever the interests of imperialism are threatened and whenever imperialism lacks the opportunity to directly interfere in developments. Currently, we are faced with this state of affairs not only in the Near East but also in other places where national liberation movements are gaining momentum.

Under the circumstances, therefore, the new operations embarked upon by the CIA create a dangerous state of affairs. Using terrorist bands for destructive operations in foreign countries is a flagrant violation of international law. It will be recalled that the CIA violated the norms of international relations several times last year as well. Undoubtedly, however, a collective effort launched by all UN members can force the United States to refrain from its habitual moves in state terrorism. The (?report) the Soviet Union has included on the agenda of the current UN General Assembly session regarding the unacceptable nature of certain moves and state terrorism resorted to by countries for weakening the social and political establishments of other sovereign states is directly related to the above-mentioned effort.

The categorical condemnation of the objectives of state terrorism would greatly contribute toward setting moral and political obstacles before aggressive moves and war.

SOVIET, CHINESE RAILWAY MINISTERS MEET

OW242319 Moscow in Mandarin to China 1230 GMT 23 Oct 84

[Text] The Soviet Railways Minister Nikolay S. Konarev met his Chinese counterpart in Moscow on 22 October. They exchanged views on how to improve Soviet-Chinese and Chinese-Soviet rail cargo and passenger transport services, and develop rail transport cooperation between the two countries. The sides concluded an agreement on measures to improve rail passenger transport services between the Soviet and Chinese capitals.

During their stay in Moscow, the Chinese Railways Minister Chen Puru, and experts in his entourage, visited the Central Rail Transport Technical and Economic Information Research Institute and familiarized themsleves with the operation of the Moscow subway networks and subway stations' passenger services.

Minister Chen Puru and other Chinese experts paid homage at the Lenin Mausoleum.

U.S. MILITARY DELEGATION DEPARTS FOR PRC

LD220848 Moscow TASS in English 0834 GMT 22 Oct 84

[Text] Washington October 22 TASS -- An American military delegation for troops training led by Army General Johnston has left for China, according to reports here. The reports said this is the first delegation of this kind in the framework of American-Chinese exchanges in the military sphere. It will visit a number of military facilities in Chinese territory.

KUNAYEV-LED CPSU DELEGATION VISITS JAPAN

Comments on Arrival

LD250748 Moscow TASS in English 0741 GMT 25 Oct 84

[Text] Tokyo October 25 TASS -- A USSR Supreme Soviet delegation led by Dinmukhamed Kunayev, member of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Kazakhstan, arrived in Tokyo today for an official visit at the invitation of the Parliament of Japan.

Upon arrival Dinmukhamed Kunayev, the leader of the delegation of the USSR Supreme Soviet, stated: "Setting my foot on the soil of Japan, I would like, first of all, on behalf of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR and the Soviet people to convey the best wishes to the Japanese people, to the parliament of your country and to all its deputies".

"The delegation of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR arrived in Japan at the kind invitation of the Japanese Parliament. Our hosts have prepared quite an interesting and busy programme, and it will be interesting to us to get acquainted with the life and work of the Japanese people towards whom Soviet people entertain the sentiments of friendship and kind feelings. We are to have meetings and conversations with statesmen, the leadership and members of the two houses of parliament, with representatives of business circles and various public organisations.

"Japan and the Soviet Union are neighbors. Our countries are separated only by a narrow strip of sea. Already this fact in itself indicates that we have something to discuss. One would like to hope that the forthcoming exchange of views both on questions of bilateral relations and on major international problems will be of constructive character and will serve well the deepening of mutual understanding and trust between our countries. Herein our delegation sees the principal aim of its visit."

Japanese Coverage

For Japanese coverage of the visit to Japan by a Soviet delegation led by Dinmukhamed A. Kunayev, CPSU Central Committee Politburo member, including the delegation's arrival in Tokyo, see the Japan section of the 25 October Asia & Pacific DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.

'B-52G' STRATEGIC BOMBERS LAND IN OKINAWA

LD250700 Moscow TASS in English 0645 GMT 25 Oct 84

[Text] Tokyo October 25 TASS -- Eleven "B-52G" strategic bombers landed yesterday at the Kadena Air Force Base in the Okinawa Island, KYODO TSUSHIN reports. The news agency points out that the bombers of this type have been readjusted for using "SRAM" nuclear missiles of the "air-to-"ground" class. They make continuous patrol flights with nuclear warheads on board on the routes from the Guam Island to the Sea of Japan and the Korean peninsula. When the U.S. command was asked about the presence of nuclear armaments on board the planes, the answer was that the U.S. Government neither confirmed nor rejected the presence of nuclear armaments.

Japanese democratic organizations and mass public organizations have made resolute protest to the Japanese Government which permits to use [as received] Japanese territory by U.S. carriers of nuclear weapons. This fact shows that the government ignores three non-nuclear principles -- not to possess, not to produce and not to introduce nuclear weapons -- which were earlier proclaimed by it, they pointed out.

DRA FOREIGN MINISTRY ISSUES STATEMENT ON PAKISTAN

LD241810 Moscow TASS in English 1618 GMT 24 Oct 84

[Text] Kabul October 24 TASS -- The Foreign Ministry of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan issued a statement in connection with the visit of Pakistan's foreign minister to the USA. The statement says that a trip to Washington by Islamabad's high ranking representative shows that the Pakistani authorities jointly with international imperialism continue widening the scopes of the undeclared war against the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan. The statement transmitted by the BAKHTAR news agency says that having secured the backing of the Reagan administration the Pakistani authorities intend to embark on practical implementation of threats against Afghanistan, specifically the latest statement of Pakistan's foreign minister about the readiness for an attack on targets on the Afghan territory.

The document stresses that the foreign ministry of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan assesses provocative pronouncements of the Pakistani minister as gross interference in Afghanistan's internal affairs. The statement says that Afghanistan's Government pressing for the earliest end to the undeclared war unleashed against the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan and for political settlement of the situation around Afghanistan by constructive talks will not allow anyone to encroach on its independence and sovereignty.

KARMAL REMARKS ON WESTERN 'INTERFERENCE' IN DRA

LD241706 Moscow TASS in English 1516 GMT 24 Oct 84

[Text] Kabul October 24 TASS -- The foreign policy of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan is aimed at ensuring peace and friendship between nations, at defending freedom and national independence. This was stated in an interview for the Mexican press by General Secretary of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan, Chairman of the Revolutionary Council of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan Babrak Karmal.

The international prestige of the state grows with every passing day, said Babrak Karmal. The Democratic Republic of Afghanistan now has diplomatic relations with 80 countries of the world. Being one of the founders of the Non-aligned Movement, Afghanistan invariably plays a major role in it.

After the victory of the April Revolution of 1978, he said, counter-revolution supported by international imperialism with the USA at the head, launched an undeclared war against the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan. On the territory of Pakistan there are now more than 100 bases for counter-revolutionaries to undergo military training under the direction of American, British and other foreign instructors. They are armed with up-to-date weapons and then sent to Afghanistan to stage subversive acts.

Babrak Karmal recalled that Western intelligence services openly interfere into internal affairs of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, by sending their agents into its territory.

Documents convincingly show that agents of the CIA and espionage organisations of other countries -- Britain, France, Pakistan, Iran accompanied by counter-revolutionary gangs penetrate into Afghanistan's territory under the guise of doctors or journalists.

Democratic Afghanistan, stressed Babrak Karmal, repeatedly put forward realistic peaceful proposals the aim of which is termination of all forms of interference and aggression from abroad against the independence, territorial integrity, and sovereignty of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan. Proceeding from the U.N. charter, international laws and provisions, the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan and the Government of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan called for international guarantees to be given so as to put an end for all time to interference into Afghanistan's internal affairs.

PAKISTAN SEEN PROVOKING CONFLICT WITH INDIA

LD241736 Moscow TASS in English 1524 GMT 24 Oct 84

["Dangerous Policy of Provocations" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow October 24 TASS -- TASS political news analyst Boris Chekhonin writes:

Disquieting reports come in from the Indian state of Jammu and Kashmir: The Pakistani military is trying hard to provoke a new armed conflict on the frontier with India. Since October 18 Pakistani military units have been regularly bombarding Indian posts in the Punch and Mencher sectors, new military units are being drawn to the frontier. Population are being evacuated from the frontier area.

The question is whose interests serves this chain of risky provocations, who are in the background, spurring Pakistan for a new armed conflict with India? The Pakistani military itself is certainly one of the initiators of provocations. It is no secret that under the pretext of "military danger" the Islamabad regime is trying to consolidate its power. The heightening of military psychosis is also used for toughening repressions against the opposition forces in the country.

And still, in the final account, the Pakistani military is only the obedient executor of alien, and to be more exact, of Washington's will. Sending to New Delhi its official, Washington meanwhile encourages Pakistan for a heightening of tension in the region, increases deliveries to it of the most contemporary offensive weapons. Washington provocateurs also resort to other dirty methods of provoking a Pakistani-Indian armed conflict.

Isn't this evidenced by such facts as the transfer to Islamabad of the CIA fabricated information on "preventive strike on nuclear installations" which is allegedly being prepared by India? Isn't this shown by the recent statement of the U.S. ambassador in Islamabad that the United States would interfere on the side of Pakistan in case of a conflict between the two countries.

In their hegemonistic fervour the hotbeds from Washington seemingly forget that in case of unleashing a conflict Islamabad would have to deal with 700 million strong people of the country which more than once during its history proved, arms in hand, the firm allegiance to the ideals of independence, peace and democracy. The organisers of armed provocations on the Pakistani-Indian frontier should also take into account the following -- in case of a threat of war India shall not be alone. Sympathies of the Non-aligned Movement, developing countries, all peaceful states are on its side.

U.S. APPOINTEE TO NEW ZEALAND SECTION CRITICIZED

LD242327 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1928 GMT 24 Oct 84

[From "The World Today" program presented by Igor Fesunenko]

[Text] New Zealand's desire to pursue a more independent foreign policy, and in particular the decision by its government to ban U.S. warships with nuclear weapons from entering its ports, is arousing increasingly noticeable nervousness in official Washington. Now, clearly with a view to pressuring and scaring the New Zealanders, U.S. Secretary of State Shultz has appointed a diplomat, John Glassman, the head of the State Department Australia and New Zealand Section. By the way, the word "diplomat", it seems, is inaccurate. It would be more correct to call him a writer working in the genre of fantasy. Three years ago, on the instructions of the White House and the CIA, Glassman drafted a report on the situation in El Salvador in which his capabilities were revealed in all their glory. The essence of the report boiled down to the fact that the crisis in this Central American country was the consequence of an international communist plot and even indirect armed aggression by the USSR, Cuba, and other socialist countries. THE NEW YORK TIMES reviewed this inspired opus at the time and concluded that it was, as the paper wrote, a model of distortion of the facts, trickery, and exaggeration. However, despite this, the conclusions and positions of the Glassman composition were added to the administration's armory and served as formal justification for the CIA's extensive actions in El Salvador. Now, Glassman, with sleeves rolled up, is setting about the coordination of U.S. policy with respect to Australia and New Zealand. He has never, it is true, been concerned with this region. It is possible that he understands nothing about these problems, but no matter. His power of imagination will also save him this time, and it is not difficult to surmise that in the very near future another literary exercise will flutter out from under his busy pen, this time about how Moscow's sinister hand has reached from El Salvador to New Zealand.

KRASNAYA ZVEZDA REPORTS ON KAMPUCHEAN SITUATION

PM181457 [Editorial Report] Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian on 9 October in its Second Edition publishes on page 3 under the headline "Republic's Morning, People's Kampuchea Builds New Life" a 1,400-word report for KRASNAYA ZVEZDA by NOVOSTI special correspondent Ye. Anatolyev, datelined Phnom Penh-Moscow, on the current Kampuchean scene. He begins by describing the "new life" that the Kampucheans started to build in 1979 and the progress that has been made in agriculture, where collectivization is in full swing, and in industry. The "acute lack of qualified specialists" and other problems are being solved to a large extent by the Soviet Union's multifaceted aid, rendered "from the very first days of existence of the new power." However, Anatolyev says, progress would be more rapid if it were not for "outside interference" by Washington and Beijing. The "three fraternal countries of Indochina," Anatolyev writes, declare that there can be "no return to the past" for Kampuchea and advocate the "settlement of disputes by dialogue." Kampuchea itself, he goes on, is responding to the "threat to its independence" by developing the People's Revolutionary Army.

KUZNETSOV MEETS WITH POLISH SEJM DELEGATION

LD242147 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1800 GMT 24 Oct 84

[From the Vremya newscast]

[Text] Today, Comrade Kuznetsov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, received in the Kremlin a delegation from the Sejm of the Polish People's Republic, led by Gucwa, marshal of the Sejm.

Vasiliy Vasilyevich Kuznetsov told the guests about the achievements of the Soviet people in implementing the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and stressed the importance of the October CPSU Plenum, which has just ended, and of the points and conclusions in the speech at it by Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko.

The sides noted that the visit by the delegation of the Polish Sejm to the USSR would become an important contribution to the extension of ties between the two countries.

[Moscow Television Service in Russian at 2300 GMT on 24 October repeats the above item, permitting identification of the following officials accompanying Kuznetsov during his talks with the Polish Sejm delegation. Sitting on Kuznetsov's right is Avgust Eduardovich Voss, and on Kuznetsov's left sits Tengiz Nikolayevich Menteshashvili.]

MENTESHASHVILI VISIT TO BUDAPEST REPORTED

PM241019 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 21 Oct 84 Morning Edition p 4

[Dispatch by own correspondent S. Dardykin: "Hungary: Visit Completed"]

[Text] Budapest -- The official visit to Hungary by T.N. Menteshashvili, secretary of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, has ended. He was here at the invitation of the Hungarian People's Republic Presidential Council.

The Soviet guest was received by P. Losonczi, member of the MSZMP Central Committee Politburo and president of the Hungarian People's Republic Presidential Council and met with A. Apro, president of the Hungarian National Assembly. Talks were held between T.N. Menteshashvili and Hungarian Presidential Council Secretary I. Katona during which there was a discussion of a broad range of questions concerning the activity of the two countries' organs of state power and the further development of relations between them.

On Saturday, T.N. Menteshashvili left Budapest for Moscow. At Ferihegy Airport he was seen off by I. Katona and other officials. V.N. Bazovskiy, USSR ambassador to Hungary, was among the send-off party.

SHEVARDNADZE RECEIVES CSSR'S COLOTKA, DELEGATION

PM241237 Tbilisi ZARYA VOSTOKA in Russian 9 Oct 84 p 1

[GRUZINFORM report: "Conversation at Georgian Communist Party Central Committee"]

[Text] On 8 October E.A. Shevardnadze, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee, met and talked to a Czechoslovak Government delegation headed by Peter Colotka, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium, deputy premier of the Czechoslovak Government, and Premier of the Slovak government.

After cordially welcoming the Czechoslovak friends, Comrade E.A. Shevardnadze expressed the hope that the arrival of the fraternal socialist country's government delegation and the Czechoslovak economy and technology days, which are being held in the Georgian SSR, will serve to deepen the multifaceted business and creative cooperation between the USSR and the CSSR, enrich the practice of mutual relations between our countries in the most diverse spheres, and provide an opportunity for the dear guests to acquaint themselves even better with the life and achievements of the Georgian SSR whose working people, just like the working people of our entire country, entertain feelings of love and respect for Socialist Czechoslovakia and its peoples. The visit of the Czechoslovak Government delegation, Comrade E.A. Shevardnadze noted, is at the focus of attention of the republic's people, and the fraternal country's upcoming economy and technology days are attracting enormous attention, providing an excellent opportunity for people to familiarize themselves with the successes achieved by Czechoslovakia in socialist building.

On behalf of the delegation, Comrade P. Colotka expressed cordial gratitude for the warm welcome and the friendly meeting. He emphasized the special significance and great importance of the mutual relations of friendship and fraternity which have grown up over the years between the CSSR and the USSR, of contacts at various levels, and cooperation within the framework of CEMA. Reporting on the development of the Czechoslovak economy, Comrade P. Colotka emphasized the great value of familiarization with the experience accumulated in our country, in all its union republics, and in particular in the Georgian SSR.

During the discussion examples of broad relations between specialists in the national economy, science, and culture of Czechoslovakia and our republic were cited. The guests were briefed on the national economic experiments currently under way in the Georgian SSR.

Taking part in the discussion were O.Ye. Cherkeziya, deputy chairman of the Georgian SSR Council of Ministers, and P.P. Chkheidze, chief of the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee Foreign Relations Department.

WFTU ADOPTS INTERNATIONAL SOLIDARITY RESOLUTION

For an article appearing in Sofia TRUD in Bulgarian concerning the WFTU 10th World Congress on "consolidating the international solidarity of working people," and the resolution it adopted, please see the Bulgaria section of the 25 October East Europe DAILY REPORT.

PRAVDA REPORTS GROMYKO-VAYRYNEN MEETING

PM241337 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 24 Oct 84 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Soviet-Finnish Meeting"]

[Text] Member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo First Deputy Chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, USSR Foreign Minister Andrey Gromyko on 22 October received Deputy Prime Minister, Foreign Minister of Finland Paavo Vayrynen, who arrived in the Soviet Union at the head of a Finnish delegation to take part in the festivities on the occasion of the 40th anniversary of the armistice agreement between the USSR and Finland and creation of the "Finland-Soviet Union" Society.

Touching upon the Soviet Union's principled approach to relations with Finland, Andrey Gromy called attention to Konstantin Chernenko's recent address to Finnish TV viewers in which he stressed: "The Soviet Union will be consistently and invariably conducting the policy of good-neighborliness with your country bequeathed to us by the founder of the Soviet state, V.I. Lenin."

During a conversation that passed in a friendly atmosphere it was pointed out that the consistent implementation of the course of friendship and mutual confidence between the USSR and Finland, in whose establishment the armistice agreement was an important landmark, is constantly yielding tangible results in the interests of the peoples of both countries, in the interests of consolidating peace and cooperation in Europe.

The 1948 Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation and Mutual Assistance which has been extended to the beginning of the next millenium continues to play the decisive role in this. In the present complex international situation, the experience of Soviet-Finnish cooperation sets an example of the fruitfulness of the policy of peaceful coexistence of states with different social systems. The priority importance of personal contacts between leaders of the Soviet Union and Finland, of the implementation of arrangements achieved during the meeting of K.U. Chernenko and President of the Republic of Finland Mauno Koivisto last April has been emphasized.

When opinions on some topical international problems were exchanged, the sides confirmed the striving of the Soviet Union and Finland to exert constructive efforts for the improvement of the international climate, for the consolidation of confidence, the curbing of the arms race, the prevention of the danger of nuclear conflict.

Paavo Vayrynen's attention was called to the new Soviet initiatives advanced at the 39th session of the United Nations General Assembly "On the Use of Outer Space for Peaceful Purposes Exclusively, for the Benefit of Mankind" and "On the Inadmissibility of the Policy of State Terrorism and Any Actions of States Aimed at Undermining Sociopolitical Systems in Other Sovereign Countries." The Finnish minister spoke highly of these initiatives and proclaimed complete support for them. In connection with the discussion of the situation in Europe, the Soviet side pointed to the increased topicality of Finland's proposal to create a nuclear-free zone in northern Europe, the proposal whose implementation would be a substantial contribution to the consolidation of security on the entire continent.

On behalf of the USSR Government, Andrey Gromyko gave a luncheon in honor of the Finnish delegation. It was attended on the Soviet side by B.N. Ponomarev, candidate member of the Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; I.V. Arkhipov, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; N.V. Talyzin, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; USSR ministers and other officials.

During the luncheon, Andrey Gromyko and Paavo Vayrynen exchanged friendly toasts.

CPSU SENDS BIRTHDAY MESSAGE TO AUSTRIAN CP HEAD

PM231448 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 21 Oct 84 First Edition p 1

[Text] To Comrade Franz Muhri, chairman of the Austrian Communist Party

Dear Comrade Franz Muhri!

The CPSU Central Committee sends you, a prominent figure in the international and Austrian Communist movement, cordial congratulations on your 60th birthday.

Soviet Communists know you as a staunch fighter for Austrian working people's interests, a consistent internationalist, and a great friend of the CPSU and the Soviet Union. They highly assess your contribution to the development of friendly relations between the Austrian and Soviet peoples and the fraternal ties between our parties.

On your 60th birthday we wish you, dear Comrade Franz Muhri, good health and new creative strength in the struggle for the great cause of the working class and in the interests of peace, democracy, and social progress.

CPSU Central Committee

PRAVDA NOTES SOVIET-GREEK SHIPPING TALKS

PM250834 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 23 Oct 84 First Edition p 1

[Own correspondent N. Miroshnik dispatch under general heading "Developing Contacts"]

[Text] Athens, 22 Oct -- "Our cooperation with the Soviet Union in shipping has both a present and a future." These were the words used by G. Katsifaras, Greek minister of the merchant marine, to describe in a speech to journalists the results of the just concluded Athens session of the mixed Soviet-Greek commission for shipping questions.

The sides discussed the provisional results of the fulfillment of the Soviet-Greek merchant shipping agreement signed in 1975, reviewed the common problems encountered by the sector internationally, and exchanged experience in cadre training. It was agreed that a Greek delegation will visit our country next year for a more detailed study of the system of training merchant marine seamen.

PRAVDA REPORTS DEMOCRATIC LAWYERS ATHENS FORUM

PM231427 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 22 Oct 84 First Edition p 5

[Report by unnamed PRAVDA own correspondent: "The Lawyers' Voice"]

[Text] Athens, 21 Oct -- The 12th WFDL Congress has ended in the Greek capital. It was attended by representatives of international organizations, prominent politicians and public figures and delegations from national lawyers' federations in nearly 80 countries, including the Soviet Union. During 5 years of plenary sessions and special committees, a detailed legal analysis was made of such questions as the right to peace and security under conditions of the present deterioration of the international situation, the right to economic and social development, and human rights. The participants listened to reports by well-known WFDL members and examined and adopted resolutions concerning the most topical problems of modern life.

For example, the congress approved special resolutions on strengthening peace and security in Europe and on preventing the militarization of space and decided to set up a commission to formulate a code of behavior for nuclear powers. The delegates urged the leaders of the United States and the Soviet Union to resume nuclear arms limitation talks. Western propaganda's notorious theory that the United States and the Soviet Union are "equally responsible" for the arms race and for fueling tension met with a sharp rebuff in the speeches of congress participants.

The delegates assembled in Athens urged all the world's lawyers to actively participate in the struggle for peace.

SOVIET-BUILT CHEMICAL PLANT OPENS IN TURKEY

PM240809 Moscow SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA in Russian 21 Oct 84 p 3

[TASS report: "Fruitful Cooperation"]

[Text] Ankara, 20 Oct -- A ceremonial meeting to mark the start-up of a chemical plant built with Soviet technical assistance has been held in the Turkish city of Mersin. This modern enterprise will annually produce 25,000 metric tons of sodium bichromate and 8,500 metric tons of sodium sulfide and enable Turkey to fulfill requirements of these chemicals in its textile industry and other sectors.

Prime Minister T. Ozal of Turkey delivered a speech at the ceremony. He highly rated the Soviet specialists' assistance during the construction and start-up of the enterprise. The prime minister expressed confidence that fruitful cooperation between the Soviet Union and Turkey in the economic sphere and trade would develop further.

LEBANESE PRESIDENT MEETS BRUTENTS IN BEIRUT

LD242116 Moscow TASS in English 1817 GMT 24 Oct 84

[Text] Beirut October 24 TASS -- President of the Republic of Lebanon Amin al-Jumayyil today received Deputy Chief of the International Department of the CPSU Central Committee Karen Brutents. Questions pertaining to the situation in the Middle East and Soviet-Lebanese relations were discussed during the talk.

VINOGRADOV EXAMINES U.S.-ISRAELI STRATEGIC LINKS

PM241009 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 21 Oct 84 Second Edition p 3

[Own international observer V. Vinogradov "Military-Political Review": "The Near East: Those Who Fan the Fire"]

[Excerpt] The main place on the agenda of the talks [Israeli Prime Minister Peres' recent talks with the U.S. Government] in Washington was occupied by questions of further deepening "strategic cooperation" between the two countries and building up the Israeli war machine's offensive potential. Peres made an insistent appeal to the American Administration for it to supply Israel with the most up-to-date arms systems: missiles, aircraft, and radar equipment. An accord was announced "establishing the practice" of regular consultations on the program of military and economic aid to Israel. The aforementioned program, President Reagan observed, is the most effective means of "maintaining" Israel's "qualitative advantage." What the American President had in mind is clear to all: the maintenance of Tel Aviv's superiority over its Arab neighbors.

As a consequence of the establishment of this 'practice," U.S. Defense Secretary Weinberger arrived in Israel on a visit this week. At his meetings with Tel Aviv's rulers, the Pentagon chief discussed specific questions touching on various aspects of "strategic cooperation." He confirmed that additional deliveries of American weapons will begin soon, that they will not in any way effect those deliveries being carried out in line with the existing schedule, and that the United States will assist Israel in constructing diesel submarines and creating a new fighter-bomber. Moreover, in order to give Israel yet another source of currency earnings, the United States, Weinberger reported, will purchase military hardware worth $100 million from it.

The further transformation of Israeli territory into a bridgehead for the American military was also discussed at the talks. Details are not being given, although the press has already reported that as part of its existing accords, Israel will put its naval bases at the disposal of the American 6th Fleet and its airbases at the disposal of the U.S. Air Force. Depots for American heavy arms intended for use by the interventionist U.S. Rapid Deployment Forces will also be constructed on its soil.

A report in the South Yemeni newspaper ARBA'TA'SH UKTUBAR indicates a new and yet more dangerous spiral in Israel's involvement in America's military and strategic plans. It writes that Tel Aviv has no objection to Pershing II medium-range missiles being sited in the country and that their deployment [dislokatsiya] sites have already been chosen. The region of the city of Haifa and the Negev Desert are named as the launching positions for these first-strike nuclear weapons. The newspaper emphasizes that the siting in Israel of American nuclear missiles, which will have a large number of independent states in their sights, will have extremely dangerous consequences and undoubtedly result in a sharp increase in tension in the Near East.

CORRECTION TO SYRIAN VERSION OF USSR-SAR COMMUNIQUE

The Damascus 'text' of the Syrian-Soviet joint statement published in the 19 October Soviet Union DAILY REPORT on p H 5 has been corrected, revealing the following changes:

Page 6, paragraph six, line five: ...in preserving the unity of the Palestinian resistance movement and in speedily overcoming the differences... (providing omitted words)

PDRY LEADER THANKS CHERNENKO FOR GREETINGS

LD191141 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1800 GMT 18 Oct 84

[From the Vremya newscast]

[Text] 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, general secretary of the Yemeni Socialist Party Central Committee, chairman of the Supreme People's Council Presidium and chairman of the PDRY Council of Ministers, has sent a cable to Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko expressing deep gratitude for the congratulations on the anniversary of the 14 October Revolution, and wishing for further development of relations between our countries.

IRAN'S ANTI-SOVIET PROPAGANDA ASSAILED

NC241243 Moscow in Persian to Iran 1100 GMT 24 Oct 84

[Vera Lebedeva commentary]

[Excerpts] Dear friends: Reports from Tehran and Baghdad speak of renewed strong clashes on the Iran-Iraq war front.

This war has not yet been halted and efforts by the United Nations, the WPC, APSO and other international and regional organizations to solve the problem peacefully have not yet rendered positive results. It is a pity, because the Iran-Iraq war, the futility of which is tragic for the neighboring Islamic countries, serves in the best way possible to insure the interests of these two countries' enemies, the imperialists, and primarily the U.S. imperialists.

However, the Soviet Union opposes war and fratricide and wants the war to be halted as soon as possible through negotiations. This Soviet stand is completely clear; it was announced at the 26th CPSU Congress and remains the same. This is at a time when certain circles in Iran are importunately trying to distort this clear and explicit Soviet stand on the Iran-Iraq war. These circles are trying, without any reason, to convince Iran's social circles that allegedly the Soviet Union is responsible for the continuation and expansion of this war. By forging truths and calumniating our country's peaceseeking policy, these circles want to condemn the Soviet Union for allegedly having gained U.S. agreement on its stand on the Iran-Iraq war.

IZVESTIYA newspaper refuted these accusations and inventions several days ago, and wrote that accusing the Soviet Union benefits those forces in Iran that by fanning the flames of blind hatred toward Soviet [word indistinct] are trying to neutralize the anti-imperialist aspect of the Iranian revolution and establish relations with the West, particularly with the United States, under the veil of boisterous anti-Soviet propaganda.

As for the Soviet Union, it should be said that by implementing the policy of nonintervention in the Iran-Iraq war, the Soviet Union continues, as always, to work toward the preservation of good-neighborly relations with Iran.

The Iranians have been informed of this stand on numerous occasions and some time ago it was again stressed during the meeting between Soviet Foreign Minister Andrey Gromyko and his Iraqi counterpart Tariq 'Aziz. During the talks, the Soviet Union again pointed out that halting the Iran-Iraq war as soon as possible, both meets the vital interests of the two peoples and is to the benefit of peace throughout the region.

SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA CITES IRAQ-IRAN BATTLE CLAIMS

PM250818 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 23 Oct 84 First Edition p 3

[TASS report under general heading "Iran-Iraq: Fierce Battles"]

[Text] Baghdad, 22 Oct -- The latest communique from Iraq's Military High Command reports that yesterday the Iraqi troops continued to strike at areas in the front's central sector where enemy units are concentrated. Iraqi Air Force aircraft and helicopters flew more than 160 combat sorties yesterday, during which they bombed Iranian military targets in the front's central and northern sectors, as well as in the area east of Basra. According to Iraqi reports, Iran's casualties since the start of its forces' offensive amount to over 2,000 soldiers and officers killed.

The commander of the Iraqi Army's II Corps declared that the Iraqi troops have been successful in Sayf Sa'd in the front's central sector. He announced that areas occupied by the enemy were liberated during a counteroffensive by Iraqi infantry and armored units acting with Air Force and artillery support.

Nicosia, 22 Oct -- Iran's news agency IRNA reports from the region of combat operations that near Meymak the Iranian forces shot down a helicopter and destroyed 20 enemy tanks and armored personnel carriers, artillery pieces, and rocket launchers.

Artillery duels have taken place in the front's northwestern and southern sectors. Iran's military communique says that Iraq's casualties during the latest battles amount to 1,100 killed and wounded.

USSR INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS
SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA

DEVELOPMENTS IN SOMALIA ANALYZED ON ANNIVERSARY

EA212128 Moscow International Service in Somali 1600 GMT 21 Oct 84

[Text] Today, 21 October, the Somali people are celebrating the 15th anniversary of their revolution. Our commentator Aleksandr (Kelin) has this to say:

The freedom-loving Somali people have a long history. The most momentous event of that history occurred, no doubt, with the birth of the 21 October Revolution in 1969. This revolution improved all aspects of Somali life. It was called the blessed revolution and this in itself had deep meaning because 21 October 1969 opened a new chapter in Somalia's history.

This period culminated in vigorous changes; old and archaic things were destroyed and replaced with new and unprecendented things. After only a few months in existence, the new administration took various major steps toward developing the people's interests. The government strived to achieve true freedom and build a society free from (?exploitation) and based on justice and hard work. Somalia proclaimed itself to be on the socialist path. This was not merely words because the government undertook administration of economic sectors. Construction took place on every (?open space), the people's standard of living was raised while illiteracy, hunger, and other vestiges of colonialism were eradicated.

Somalia's successes after the revolution are well known; these successes took a (?short) time to materialize. It was necessary for that country to fight machinations and to counter internal and external reactionaries. However, all problems can be solved if your friends support you. (Kelin) thinks that today many people living in Somalia remember with fondness the Soviet experts who worked together with them.

Those days are remembered with happiness by thousands of Soviet people. Today, they send warm greetings to their Somali friends while, at the same time, they congratulate all Somali people on their national day and wish them happiness and prosperity.

However, they also remember with sadness another anniversary that is nearing. This anniversary is unforgettable, November 13th. This was the day that marked the culmination of the events begining in July 1977. Those events affect the lives of Somali people even today. They are the aggression against socialist Ethiopia. The expansionist and intransigent designs that well-known imperialist forces bred into the Somali leadership destroyed the friendship and cooperation treaty between Somalia and the Soviet Union. This measure saw the beginning of the new political and economic direction of that country.

The conflict launched by the Somali leadership placed Somalia in political upheaval. It also made it lose the friends it counted on so much. It caused Somalia to fall into the traps laid for it by those who are striving to revive their military, political, and economic interests in the Horn of Africa. The Somali Government, which receives so-called military aid with strings attached from the United States, has allowed U.S. military forces to use bases on Somali territory. It allowed its territory to be used for the "Bright Star" military maneuvers.

Economic interference is coupled with obvious economic changes. The Somali market has been opened to foreign corporations. Corporations formerly administered by the government have been given back to the rich. At the same time, the prices of commodities are soaring, black marketeering is intensifying, and the people's standard of living is falling greatly.

Every nation has the right to follow the policy it wishes or to choose the socioeconomic path suitable to it. No nation needs to be advised, but time has shown that the policy that the Somali Government diverted to in 1977 is far from aspirations of the blessed revolution of 1969.

NICARAGUAN FOREIGN MINISTER CONDEMNS CIA MANUAL

LD242049 Moscow World Service in English 1900 GMT 24 Oct 84

[Text] Nicaragua has made a strong protest to the United States over the publication of a manual on terrorism and subversion for the Nicaraguan counterrevolutionary groupings. The manual was prepared by the United States Central Intelligence Agency and circulated in many thousands of copies at bases where the terrorists are trained before they are sent into Nicaragua.

In the note of protest to the United States Secretary of State, George Shultz, the Nicaraguan foreign minister Miguel d'Escoto writes that the publication of the manual on terrorism violates basic norms of international law. The note says the United States is escalating aggression against the independent Central American republic with the purpose of overthrowing its government. Miguel d'Escoto points out that Washington is hypocritically speaking out against terrorism but has adopted international terrorism as its policy.

U.S. PLANS TO BROADCAST FROM COSTA RICA CENSURED

PM241857 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 24 Oct 84 Morning Edition p 5

[Own correspondent A. Palladin dispatch: "U.S.-Costa Rica: Luring Into the Radio Trap"]

[Text] Washington -- The Reagan administration is not abandoning its attempts to embroil Costa Rica in its Central American adventures. Gangs of CIA mercenaries are provoking clashes between Costa Rica and Nicaragua. The U.S. ambassador to that country, heedless of its sovereignty, is making every effort to drive the Costa Ricans into the snare of a military alliance with the United States using the "bogey of a Nicaraguan and Cuban threat."

The importunateness of these unsolicited arbiters of others' fate knows no limit. The U.S. Information Agency has also decided to play off Costa Rica against its neighbors. Circumventing Costa Rican laws, it has concluded a contract with local front organizations to lease a radio station for American broadcasts to Nicaragua.

Washington's intentions to entrap Costa Rica in this radio network and use it as a bridgehead for subversive acts against neighboring Nicaragua are causing many Costa Ricans legitimate alarm. The LOS ANGELES TIMES notes that even spokesmen of the ruling National Liberation Party in Costa Rica are opposed to this.

CHILEAN OPPOSITION'S NEED FOR UNITY STRESSED

PY231225 Moscow Radio Magallanes in Spanish to Chile 0200 GMT 16 Oct 84

[Commentary by Pedro Correa]

[Excerpts] Since the last popular demonstration in September, the democratic movement has firmly supported the masses' initiative in carrying out successive actions to show their constant repudiation of the steps the dictatorship is taking. The importance of the joint actions of all opposition forces, under the leadership of the National Social Mobilization Command, is undeniable. There is an increasing need for advancement toward an internal political agreement through a consensus of the sectors that are part of that command. In the provinces and municipalities in which agreement boards have been created, the masses' struggle against fascism is gaining even more strength.

Yielding to the pressure of the peoples' struggle, the fascist structures are collapsing one after the other, and new democratic structures are emerging to replace them.

Let us take the university movement as an example. The impetus of the students' struggle, their broad mobilization, and their continuous confrontation with the repressive forces have created a new situation. The plebiscite held last week, which revived the Federation of Students of Chile, the historical FECh, was a great national event because throught this century the FECh has been a bastion of struggle for freedom, with its unforgettable struggles in 1920, and its decisive role in toppling the military dictatorship in 1931. The FECh will have to act now in a situation of greater complexity, characterized by the presence of the student movement in all universities spreading from north to south in the country, in every province, and including high school students.

The presence of so-called dean-delegates, represented by some of the least educated military officers who are just like the tyrant, is obviously an aberration. Just as the FECh was reborn, the House of Bello [Venezuelan intellectual Andres Bello, founder of the University of Chile] and the University of Chile, will be reborn, as will be the State Technical University, the Catholic University, and the institutions of advanced education as a whole that are so hated, confronted, and abused by the fascists.

Another important event in recent days is the demonstration of the reduced efficiency of Pinochet's arm of choice, that is, repression. The wounded animal strikes with its claws furiously, but the masses are learning how to defend themselves from the criminal aggressions against the neighborhoods and shantytowns. In the great demonstration of September, it was not easy for the henchmen to attack the neighborhoods that were better organized. The murder of the French priest Andre Jarlan by CNI [National Intelligence Center] agents in conjunction with the Carabineros did not intimidate the shantytown dwellers, as had been expected, but increased hatred against the criminals and bolstered unity in the struggle for freedom.

While the entire country is being mobilized in different forms to demand freedom, Pinochet is awkwardly making an incoherent pronouncement against the communists, and th eir unity, and threatening the leaders of the Popular Democratic Movement, the Democratic Alliance, and the National workers Command with jail and further abuse. The same day that Sergio Onofre Jarpa announced further court action against those leaders to increase their jeopardy in the courts, he had to retreat and dismiss the entire court action. As all those who were released from jail declared, this is a consequence of the strength of the democratice movement that keeps directing the struggle to make more gains and to drive the tyranny to the wall, so that it will end.

A spokesman for the Yankee Department of State, conveying Ronald Reagan's thoughts, hastened to advise Pinochet to ease up and treat each sector of the opposition differently. This gross intervention only reveals the imperialist concern over the momentum of the democratic movement, which it wants to see disbanded.

A nationwide stoppage has been called following the events of national protest that proved so effective in uniting the masses in the largest demonstration of the population for the cause of freedom.

The mass struggle is emerging in all sectors of the country, and under these conditions, the call made by the Communist Party of Chile, noting that it is indispensable, necessary, and urgent for all the opposition forces to reach an understanding, should be heeded. It is clear that any delay in achieving unity favors Pinochet, and that any advance toward unity favors the people to move closer toward their liberation.

TIKHONOV SPEECH ON EFFICIENCY IN LAND RECLAMATION

PM240940 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 24 Oct 84 First Edition p 2-3

[Speech delivered at 23 October CPSU Central Committee Plenum by N.A. Tikhonov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers: "On the Long-Term Program of Land Reclamation and Enhancing the Efficiency of the Use of Reclaimed Land With a View to Steadily Building Up the Country's Food Stock"]

[Text] Comrades! In his graphic, meaningful speech, Konstanin Ustinovich Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, gave an in-depth analysis of the state of affairs in agriculture -- one of the leading sectors of the socialist economy -- and comprehensively substantiated the next tasks of the party and people.

He particularly stressed the importance of the question being discussed at the plenum and elucidated from party positions the role of land reclamation in steadily building up the country's food stock. The premises and conclusions contained in Konstantin Ustinovich's speech will undoubtedly be a guide in the practical activity of all party, soviet, and economic organs, public organizations, and labor collectives in implementing the party's economic strategy elaborated at the 26th CPSU Congress.

A very important component of the CPSU's economic strategy is agrarian policy, whose present stage was ushered in by the CPSU Central Committee March (1965) Plenum. It has been further developed at subsequent Central Committee plenums and party congresses. Here, a particular role was played by the Central Committee May (1982) Plenum, which adopted the country's Food Program for the period through 1990.

Many questions of the development of agriculture, and the agro-industrial complex as a whole, have been resolved as a result of this policy's implementation. The qualitative renewal and expansion of its production capital have been secured by redistributing financial and material resources. Over the past four 5-year plans (1966-1985), about R740 billion in capital investments have been directed toward these purposes.

In the years that have elapsed since the CPSU Central Committee March (1965) Plenum, the fixed production capital of public-sector agriculture has increased 4.5 times and now totals about R300 billion. The power-worker ratio has increased 3.6 times. Deliveries of mineral fertilizers to the countryside have nearly quadrupled. Substantial changes have taken place in agricultural workers' living and working conditions. Wages have risen and payments from public funds have increased. The construction of housing, cultural and consumer establishments, and roads is expanding in the countryside and the provision of gas supplies to population centers is increasing.

The measures taken by the party to build up production forces in the economy's agrarian sector have made it possible to increase average annual agricultural output from R83 billion in the 7th 5-Year Plan to R124 billion in the 10th 5-Year Plan, while last year, agricultural output worth R135 billion was produced. On this basis there has been an improvement in providing the Soviet people with food and providing industry with raw materials.

At the same time, as party central committee plenums have already noted, agricultural output growth rates still do not meet increasing needs. This obliges us to seek even more persistently to increase the efficiency of agriculture and all sectors of the agro-industrial complex and to further increase agricultural output.

In addition we must take into account the fact that our agriculture is conducted under complex climatic conditions. Over 60 percent of arable land and about 70 percent of all agricultural land in our country is in drought regions. A considerable proportion of arable land is in regions with excess moisture. There is a particularly large amount of waterlogged land in the Non-Chernozem Zone of the RSFSR, Siberia, the Far East, Belorussia, and the Baltic republics.

Droughts in recent years have been becoming increasingly frequent. Their consequences are most tangible. Unfavorable weather conditions lead to a substantial reduction in crop yields and to marked fluctuations in gross harvests of grain, feed, and other agricultural products. Thus, during the 10th 5-Year Plan the range of fluctuations in grain production was 58 million metric tons. Drought also caused considerable damage this year.

The CPSU Central Committee and the Soviet Government, having analyzed the state of affairs in agriculture and the progress in implementing the Food Program, have deemed it necessary to carry out additional large-scale long-term measures for intensifying agricultural production and further developing the entire agro-industrial complex.

"We proceed from the premise," Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko pointed out, "that a highly developed, efficiently functioning agro-industrial complex is an essential condition for the further improvement of the people's material welfare and the growth of the efficiency of the country's entire national economy."

A central place among these measures is occupied by the measures elaborated by the CPSU Central Committee and the government for the further development of land reclamation and for enhancing the efficiency of the use of reclaimed land with a view to steadily building up the country's food stock. At Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko's initiative, a long-term program of land reclamation is being submitted for this plenum's examination.

It can be said quite definitively that a further boost to land reclamation in the country is of great socioeconomic and political importance and is a very important condition for the balanced development, not only of agriculture, but also of the economy as a whole.

Inasmuch as the participants in the plenum are familiar with the document that has been prepared, I shall dwell on just a few of its most fundamental provisions.

I. Main Results of Work in the Land Reclamation Sphere and New Tasks

First of all, a few words about the results of work in the sphere of land reclamation since the CPSU Central Committee May (1966) Plenum, which, as you know, was devoted to this important problem.

Guided by the line defined by that plenum, the party Central Committee and the government have frequently examined major questions of the development of land reclamation, the consolidation of the material and technical base of water resources organizations, and the efficient use of irrigated and drained land. The party and soviet organs, agricultural and water resources organizations, ministries and departments, and sovkhoz and kolkhoz workers have performed a large amount of work to implement the measures elaborated by the party and government for the development of land reclamation.

Since the Central Committee May (1966) Plenum, including the current 5-year plan, about R115 billion in capital investments have been channeled into land reclamation.

The necessary production base has been created to perform land reclamation work. Water resources organizations have been provided with earthmoving equipment, tractors, motor transport, and special machinery and mechanisms.

The capacities of enterprises for the production of precast ferroconcrete have increased from 1 million cubic meters in 1966 to 10 million cubic meters at present. Specialized enterprises have been created for the capital repair of machinery and mechanisms. The production of new structures and articles has been assimilated. Some 118 large reservoirs have been constructed with a total annual water volume of up to 12 billion cubic meters. Dozens of canals have been modernized or commissioned or are at the construction stage. They include the Karakum Canal, the North Crimean Canal, the Irtysh-Karaganda-Dzhezkazgan, Dnepr-Donbass, Dnepr-Krivoy Rog, Great Stavropol, Saratov, Kuybyshev, Karshi, Amu-Bukhara, and other canals. The total length of the irrigation networks is over 700,000 km. Over 5,000 pumping stations have been constructed and about 1.5 million hydraulic installations of various kinds have been commissioned.

A number of major questions connected with the development of land irrigation and drainage in the Non-Chernozem Zone of the RSFSR, the Volga Region, Siberia, and the Far East have also been resolved. Large rice engineering systems have been created in Krasnodar Kray, Astrakhan Oblast, and the lower reaches of the Amu Darya and Syr Darya Rivers. Our people are rightly proud of the transformation of the Golodnaya, Dzhizakskaya, and Karshinskaya Steppes, the construction of the Karakum Canal, and the opening up of the Kuban floodlands and swamp areas in the Ukrainian and Belorussian forestland.

The areas of irrigated and drained land have increased from 17 million to 33 million hectares over this period. World practice has never before known such scales and rates of construction. Land reclamation in our country now encompasses almost all the country's main arable regions. The production of plant growing output is constantly increasing on these lands. Last year this production was in excess of R16 billion, as against R6 billion in 1965, while the output obtained on these lands as a proportion of total output increased from 20 to 33 percent.

Average annual grain production on reclaimed land has almost trebled in the current 5-year plan compared with 1966-1970 and reached over 20 million metric tons in 1983, of which 4.5 million metric tons were corn grain. Rice production has increased from 1 million metric tons to 2.6 million metric tons last year, which has made it possible to almost fully satisfy the population's demand for this product.

Cotton growing is developing steadily. In recent years the production of raw cotton has been exceeding 9 million metric tons, as against 5.7 million metric tons in 1965, and the harvest of fine-fiber cotton has almost trebled.

All cotton and rice, 75 percent of the vegetables, about 50 percent of fruit and grapes, and about 40 percent of corn grain are now produced on irrigated and drained land.

In a number of regions of the country, land reclamation has made it possible to create conditions for a stable buildup of feed production. Last year around 37 million metric tons of feed were obtained on irrigated and drained land, or nearly 6 times more than in 1965.

These, comrades, are the results in brief of the work to implement the decisions of the Central Committee May (1966) Plenum. While giving due recognition to what has been done, we cannot, however, overlook the shortcomings that exist in this important matter.

The inadequate efficiency of renewed land is a serious failing which we must resolutely eradicate. Unacceptably low harvests are still reaped from many farms on these lands.

The party Central Committee and government believe that in the interests of consistently implementing the Food Program, we must raise land reclamation in the country to a qualitatively new level and fully utilize its potential for increasing agricultural production and enhancing the stability of farming.

To further develop land reclamation and increase its efficiency is being put forward by the party as a most important statewide task. The major measures contained in the long-term program are directed toward its resolution. As a result of their implementation a considerable increase in agricultural crop yields and substantial increases in gross yields of grain, vegetables, fruit, and feed crops must be secured.

It is planned to increase the gross grain harvest from reclaimed land to 32 million metric tons by 1990 and to 55-60 million metric tons, including 18-20 million metric tons of corn, by the year 2000. Around 80 million metric tons of feed must be obtained from these lands by 1990 and not less than 115-125 million metric tons in feed unit terms by the year 2000. It is planned to expand the area sown to alfalfa and other pulse crops as much as possible, which will make it possible to better balance feed in terms of protein. By 1990, production of vegetables and early potatoes on irrigated and drained land will reach the volumes necessary to fully satisfy the needs of the populations of major cities and industrial centers. Raw cotton production will increase through increased yields and the further comprehensive opening up of major tracts of irrigated land in Central Asia, Kazakhstan, and Azerbaijan.

As we can see, great tasks are put forward in the program. Their implementation will require active work by party, soviet, and economic organs, kolkhoz and sovkhoz workers, agricultural scientists and specialists, and workers in other sectors as well as new approaches to the resolution of urgent questions of the development of land reclamation.

II. Increasing Efficiency in the Use of Reclaimed Land

In formulating the land reclamation program, the CPSU Central Committee and the government proceeded first and foremost from the need to radically improve the utilization of existing land and to obtain as early as in the next few years high returns from the irrigated and drained land already in use as well as increases in field yields.

As I have already said, the struggle to obtain projected yields is not yet the main task in the activity of many agricultural and water resources organizations, kolkhozes, and sovkhozes. In a number of places yields on irrigated land are virtually at the level of those on nonirrigated land.

Even in certain major irrigation systems, on whose creation many millions of rubles were spent, yields remain unacceptably low. Thus, last year in the greater Volgograd irrigation system only 19 quintals of grain [per hectare] were obtained instead of the 38 quintals stipulated by the plan, the yield of corn for silage was correspondingly 160 as against 400 quintals, and that of perennial grasses 69 as against 100 quintals per hectare. The situation is the same in the Zavolzhye, Pallasovka, and other irrigation systems.

I would like to make special mention of the use of reclaimed land in the Non-Chernozem Zone of the RSFSR. In the last 10 years considerable drainage work has been carried out here and large capital investments have been assimilated. There are many farms in the zone that have achieved high yields of grain and other crops and a growth of stockraising productivity on the basis of land reclamation.

At the same time, we cannot fail to also notice the substantial lag in implementing measures to transform the Non-Chernozem Zone. In certain oblasts there are serious shortcomings in water resources construction.

Soil improvement work is conducted at a low pace, network repairs are not carried out on schedule, and insufficient mineral and organic fertilizers are used on drained land. Questions of the liming of acid soil are poorly resolved.

As a result, agricultural crop yields and output are growing only slowly. One-fifth of farms obtain grain crop harvests of less than 12 quintals per hectare.

Inefficient use is also made of improved lands in Pskov, Kostroma, Novgorod, Kalinin, Gorkiy, Ivanovo, and a number of other oblasts.

The RSFSR Council of Ministers, local party committees and oblispolkoms, and the union and republic ministries and departments making up the agro-industrial complex must take all measures to eradicate these shortcomings, especially in the use of renewed land, in order to ensure that the Non-Chernozem Zone farms achieve the production volumes set by the Food Program for all types of agricultural products. The development of land reclamation construction must be linked with strengthening the material-technical base and social infrastructure on farms.

Great land irrigation work, as has already been noted, is being conducted in the Central Asian republics. The state is investing considerable funds in water resource construction and opening up new land in this area. The area of irrigated land amounts to about 7 million hectares. The productivity of this land is also growing. However, here too the potential that has been created is not being fully utilized. Almost 20 percent of farms obtain cotton yields of less than 20 quintals per hectare, 25 percent of kolkhozes and sovkhozes have grain yields of less than 30 quintals, and one in every two farms garners a vegetable harvest of less than 150 quintals per hectare. All this attests to the inadequate attention still being devoted to questions of improving the land reclamation status of fields and the slow introduction of zonal, scientifically substantiated farming systems. Here too, therefore, we are faced with great work to increase returns on investment.

The Ministry of Agriculture, the Ministry of Land Reclamation and Water Resources, union republic councils of ministers, and local party and soviet organs must be concerned to more widely introduce the experience of the frontranking farms, teams, and links which have not only achieved the projected yields on irrigated and drained land, but have exceeded them. Such experience exists in all zones of the country.

Take, for instance, the Kirov Kolkhoz in Belozerskiy Rayon, Kherson Oblast, where the chairman is Hero of Socialist Labor Dmitriy Konstantinovich Motornyy, a member of the CPSU Central Auditing Commission. Over the last 10 years, by applying a whole range of agrotechnical and land reclamation measures recommended by science, the farm has obtained an average annual yield of 63 quintals per hectare or winter wheat, 620 quintals for corn for silage, 117 quintals for alfalfa for hay, and 400 quintals per hectare for green feed.

Here is another example: The Krupskaya Kolkhoz in Nizhnegorskiy Rayon, Crimea Oblast, where the chairman is Hero of Socialist Labor Valentin Ivanovich Cherfas, is increasing its grain yields per irrigated hectare year in and year out by actively introducing the achievements of science and frontranking experience. Whereas 18 quintals per hectare were obtained here in the 7th 5-Year Plan, 34 in the 8th, 42 in the 9th, and 54 in the 10th, in the first 3 years of the 11th 5-Year Plan, 57 quintals of grain have been harvested per hectare.

These, comrades, are wonderful examples of labor. These farms must be emulated by all kolkhozes and sovkhozes working on irrigated lands.

To raise all kolkhozes and sovkhozes to the level of the leaders -- and the potential for this exists everywhere now -- means to produce large additional quantities of agricultural output needed by the country.

The program sets the task of improving the utilization of reclaimed land. For various reasons, during the current 5-year plan an average area in excess of 1.5 million hectares of irrigated land has been neither used nor irrigated each year in the country. Considerable areas of reclaimed land need qualitative improvement and modernization of irrigation and drainage systems. The execution of this work must be speeded up so that each hectare of irrigated and drained land can be fully employed in increasing the output of grain and other agricultural output. We have considerable areas of natural meadows and pastures that require either fundamental or superficial improvement. This work is inexpensive, simple to execute, and at the same time highly effective. It makes it possible to raise the yield of fields by 1.5-2 times. The long-term program provides for a significant increase in the volume of amelioration work. During the 12th 5-Year Plan such work will be carried out on an area in excess of 8 million hectares. The potential of not only water resources organizations but also of interprises under the jurisdiction of the State Committee for Supply of Production Equipment for Agriculture [Selkhoztekhnika] and the All-union Scientific Production Association for Agrochemical Services for Agriculture [Selkhozkhimiya] and of the kolkhozes and sovkhozes themselves must be utilized for this purpose.

The structure of sown areas also needs improvement. Considerably more irrigated land must be allocated for sowing to grain corn. Last year only 6 percent of irrigated fields were sown to these crops. This is very little. There are opportunities to expand the area sown to grain corn primarily in the RSFSR's southern and southeastern regions, in the Ukraine, and in Moldavia. The cultivation of corn on irrigated land must be considerably developed on farms in Central Asia, Kazakhstan, and the Transcaucasus Republics.

The most rational crop structure for each region in the country must be determined on the basis of economic analysis. With a view to further increasing yields and boosting the gross harvest of grain and other agricultural crops, the program envisages the accelerated introduction of industrial techniques and the transition to programmed cultivation of agricultural crops.

The wider application of repeat, afterharvest, catch, and combined crops must be ensured. These crops now occupy slightly more than 500,000 hectares, which is 3.5 percent of the irrigated fields, and this area can be considerably expanded by farms in Central Asia, the southern RSFSR, the Ukraine, Georgia, Azerbaijan, and Moldavia. The fuller utilization of this reserve will make it possible to considerably increase the production of feed and groat crops.

It is well known that irrigated and drained lands are especially responsive to fertilizers. Nevertheless, this factor in improving yields is still not fully utilized. There can be no excuse for the fact that only 250 kg of fertilizers -- 25-30 percent below the required norm -- were applied to each hectare of irrigated land last year. Not enough fertilizers are applied to drained land, either. At the same time, the resources available to the republics and oblasts would have made it possible to provide the full requirement of mineral fertilizers for irrigated and drained land.

Comrades, it is necessary to put an end to all references to fertilizer shortages. We must and can supply the full norm of mineral and organic fertilizers to improved land. We must seriously improve the operations of the agrochemical service and scientific research institutes, and must enhance the responsibility of farm leaders and specialists for the correct application of and high returns from mineral and organic fertilizers and plant protection agents.

Considerable reserves for boosting yields and gross harvests of agricultural crops lie in small-scale irrigation. Practice shows that by making rational use of local runoffs and underground waters it is possible to provide additional irrigation for a considerable amount of agricultural land. It is worth widely disseminating the experience of building small ponds and reservoirs for field irrigation acquired by farms in the northern Caucasus, the Volga Region, Kazakhstan, Azerbaijan, and other republics. Up to 15,000 hectares of land in Donetsk Oblast's Marinskiy Rayon are irrigated with water from local runoffs and underground sources, and the rayon gathers large harvests of vegetables and feed crops from this land. We must make fuller use of liman irrigation. This method of irrigation is a significant reserve for boosting feed production.

While speaking of using the existing stock of reclaimed land, we must today make serious criticisms regarding the Ministry of Land Reclamation and Water Resources, the Ministry of Agriculture, and the Ministry of Fruit and Vegetable Industry. Comrades Vasilyev, Mesyats, and Kozlov must wage a more persistent and energetic struggle for high returns from the large financial and material resources allocated to them by the state and put a resolute end to all instances of mismanagement. The tasks put forward in the program for the further development of land reclamation and the boosting of its efficiency require improved organizational work by these ministries and lofty responsibility for the sectors of work assigned to them and for the fulfillment of party and government decisions.

In order to further increase the productivity of reclaimed land and scale the heights envisaged by the program, it is necessary to improve relations between agricultural and water resources organs and between farms and operational services.

What is the present situation in our country? It has already been noted that each year the state allocates vast financial and material resources for water resources construction and for amelioration works. The commissioning of each new hectare of irrigated land and the expenditure on its assimilation cost an average of R5,000. However, the responsibility of agricultural and water resources organizations and of kolkhozes and sovkhozes for the utilization of this land has been reduced. We all know well what this leads to. Tens of thousands of hectares of irrigated and drained land are not used each year. Much of that land becomes unusable. It becomes necessary to expend large sums and material resources to restore these lands, and this of course leads to an increase in the prime cost of output.

Life itself raises the question of increasing the economic and moral responsibility and financial interest of the leaders of farms and labor collectives in regard to the efficient use of reclaimed land. The CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers have deemed it expedient to institute precise contractual obligations for kolkhozes, sovkhozes, water resources organizations, operational services, and rayon agro-industrial associations regarding the utilization of irrigated and drained land.

It is envisaged that water resources organizations and Selkhozkhimiya and Selkhoztekhnika enterprises should undertake to ensure that land reclamation systems and irrigation equipment are maintained in a state of repair and to apply mineral fertilizers and plant protection agents within the optimum deadlines and in the necessary quantities.

The farms will undertake to ensure, within the set deadlines, that they reach the planned and then the projected yield and to achieve the corresponding volumes of agricultural output. When they have secured this, they are enabled to earmark substantial sums to create sufficiently large economic incentive and material encouragement funds for workers. In those cases where farms fail to fulfill their pledges, violate the complex of agrotechnical measures, and organize work poorly, leading to a shortfall in agricultural output, they will incur serious material liability.

Specific economic sanctions will be applied to water resources organizations and selkhoztekhnika and selkhozkhimiya enterprises when they fail to fulfill the pledges they have made. As we can see, the pledges and liability are two-way. In our opinion, comrades, this is the correct approach. It accords with the principles of socialist economic management and reinforces financial autonomy in the countryside. The enhancement of such contract relations will make it possible to put an end to the lack of individual responsibility in the utilization of irrigated and drained land and to considerably enhance their efficiency. And there is another question. I am talking of the transfer of kolkhozes' and sovkhozes' internal farm irrigation and drainage systems to the administration of water resources organizations.

Right now the value of internal farm land reclamation funds is R20 billion, and by 1990 it will reach R34 billion. In the majority of regions, internal farm irrigation and drainage networks are administered by the kolkhozes and sovkhozes. The lack of the necessary equipment and highly skilled specialists on the farms makes it impossible to maintain these networks to the proper technical standard. The union republic councils of ministers and local party and soviet organs have submitted proposals for transferring these systems to the administration of water resources operational organizations. The CPSU Central Committee and the government have examined this issue and deemed it necessary to carry out in the 12th 5-Year Plan the transfer of internal farm irrigation, drainage, and drain collector systems and installations from the administration of kolkhozes and sovkhozes (with their consent) to the administration of water resources organizations, financing 30 percent of the expenditure on their maintenance and repair from state budget funds and 70 percent of the expenditure from the farms' own funds. Here it is proposed to retain for these years the procedure for financing expenditure on the maintenance and repair of internal farm land reclamation systems on unprofitable and loss-making farms previously established by individual party and government decisions for the Non-Chernozem Zone of the RSFSR, the Kolkhida Valley in the Georgian SSR, the Far East Region, Altay, Krasnodar, and Stavropol Krays, and Dagestan ASSR.

The transfer of kolkhozes' and sovkhozes' internal farm irrigation and drainage networks to the administration of water resources organizations will undoubtedly have a positive effect on improving the operation of these networks and increasing the yield of the corps grown on reclaimed land. It is also important to take steps to improve the use of sprinklers on kolkhozes and sovkhozes. The number of sprinklers on farms is increasing, yet servicing of these units by specialized organizations has still not been properly organized. As a result, thousands of sprinklers do not work, even in a period when fields are experiencing an acute shortage of moisture. The Goskomselkhoztekhnika and the Ministry of the Shipbuilding Industry must substantially improve the servicing of sprinkling machinery and mechanisms working on irrigated and drained land and bear full responsibility for this.

Thus, comrades, the improvement of the organization of work on reclaimed land requires an increase in the responsibility of the Ministry of Land Reclamation and Water Resources for the good-quality construction and prompt commissioning of irrigation and drainage systems and for their repair and proper maintenance.

The Goskomselkhoztekhnika must be wholly and fully answerable for the repair, startup, and servicing of all machinery operating on reclaimed lands (except for the Fregat and Kuban sprinklers, whose servicing by the manufacturer [firmennoye obsluzhivaniye] is undertaken by the Ministry of the Shipbuilding Industry), while the Soyuzselkhozkhimiya must ensure the delivery and application of mineral fertilizers, liming materials, and plant protection agents in full compliance with the established norms and within the optimum deadlines.

The Ministry of Agriculture and the kolkhozes and sovkhozes must be responsible for the efficient use of their reclaimed land, for the use of high-yield strains of agricultural crops, for the productive use of equipment, for the introduction of industrial techniques and progressive methods and forms of organizing labor, and for the implementation of all measures connected with raising yield, including the reduction of the prime cost of output.

The work of all organizations of the Ministry of Land Reclamation and Water Resources, the Ministry of Agriculture, and the Selkhoztekhnika and of kolkhozes and sovkhozes, farm leaders and specialists, kolkhoz members, and workers will continue to be assessed on the basis of end results -- the obtaining of good, steady harvests, the constant growth of labor productivity, and the reduction of the prime cost of output. The collectives and workers that have ensured a good yield from irrigated and drained land will also receive greater remuneration and appropriate material incentives.

The implementation of the projected land reclamation plans requires the efforts of many millions of people. It is essential to develop and encourage by every means production collectives' initiative and efficiency. The focus of organizational work now should be shifted directly to the collectives: links, teams, sections, departments, and stock-raising units. Matters must be organized in such a way that they have a material interest in obtaining a good harvest, not only in a particular year but also in future years. It is essential to make skillful use of the collective contract and the job rate plus bonus system of labor remuneration, internal financial autonomy, enterprises' existing incentive funds, and other instruments of the planning and economic mechanism. It is important that the land and machinery be attached to permanent collectives for a period not less than a full corp rotation. The sovkhoz managements and kolkhoz boards must guarantee that contracting links and teams will be provided with high-quality seeds, fertilizers, plant protection agents, and equipment, and must ensure the timely supply of water, taking into account the projected yield.

The collective contract is becoming increasingly widespread now. In Stavropol Kray and Saratov Oblast virtually all irrigated land has now been assigned to teams and links working in accordance with the collective contract method. And this is producing good results. However, in a number of oblasts, Ulyanovsk, Kuybyshev, Ryazan, Nikolayev, and Bryansk Oblasts, for instance, this progressive form of organizing labor on reclaimed land is not yet widely used. The collective contract is clearly not esteemed there. This tested form of orgnizing and remunerating labor must be introduced vigorously in all teams and links working on irrigated and drained lands. It is primarily the party and soviet organs, the Ministry of Agriculture, and the farm leaders who must display concern for this.

Raising the efficiency of the use of reclaimed land with a view to steadily building up the food stock is a matter of paramount importance for all party, soviet, and economic organs and kolkhoz and sovkhoz labor collectives.

III. Increasing Land Reclamation Construction Standards

The program envisages further expanding the scale of water resources construction and improving its organization. It is planned to increase the area of irrigated land to 30-32 million hectares and that of drained land to 19-21 million hectares by the year 2000. It is also planned to double the area of reclaimed land in the RSFSR and bring it up to 18-19.5 million hectares. It is planned to create large zones of commodity production of grain corn on irrigated land in the North Caucasus and the lower Volga and to continue the organization of specialized farms to produce early and heat-loving vegetables and cucurbits in Astrakhan and Volgograd Oblasts.

New steps will be taken to develop land reclamation in Siberia and the Far East. It is planned to complete construction of the Aley and Burlinskoye irrigation systems in Altay Kray and of the south Omsk irrigation system with a hydraulic system and reservoir on the Irtysh River. The necessary conditions will be created to more fully meet livestock raising's needs for coarse and succulent feed by expanding sowings of perennial grasses and soybeans.

It is planned to increase the area of irrigated land in the Ukrainian SSR to 4-4.2 million hectares and that of drained land to 3.9-4 million hectares. Construction of the Kakhovskaya, Pervomayskaya, Serogozskaya, Danube-Dnestr, and Priazovskaya irrigation systems will be continued, the commissioning of new irrigated land in the north Crimean canal zone will be ensured, and the priority work to open up the waterlogged land of the Ukrainian forestland will be completed.

The area of reclaimed land in the Belorussian SSR will grow to 3.3-3.6 million hectares. It is planned to basically end the opening up of land in the Polessye depression. The area of land with two-way regulation of the water-air regime must be significantly increased in the republic.

It is planned to increase the area of irrigated land in the Uzbek SSR to 5-5.5 million hectares. A large volume of work must also be performed to improve the land reclamation status of existing irrigated land and comprehensively open up the Karshinskaya and Dzhizakskaya Steppes and the Karaulbazar and Kizilinskiy irrigation tracts.

It is planned to increase the area of irrigated land in the Kazakh SSR to 3-3.5 million hectares, to carry out modernization of irrigation systems, to complete work to irrigate and drain the land of the Akdala and Tashutkulskiy tracts, and to construct irrigation systems on the basis of the Irtysh-Karaganda Canal.

Land reclamation development -- the commissioning of new areas, the construction of canals, and the modernization of land reclamation systems -- will be continued in all union republics.

The 12th 5-Year Plan must be an important stage in the expansion of land reclamation construction.

Over this period we must commission 7 million hectares of new irrigated and drained land, improve the condition of existing irrigation systems and soil improvement work over large areas, and construct and modernize several thousand kilometers of main water supply lines for agriculture. It is planned to allocate more than R50 billion in capital investment (at 1 January 1984 prices) for all these purposes, that is, R6 billion more than is being assimilated in the current 5-year plan.

The fulfillment of land irrigation targets will require the implementation of major measures to ensure the territorial redistribution of water resources in the period from 1986 to year 2000.

The program envisages completing construction of the first-stage projects to transfer part of the flow of northern rivers and lakes into the Volga basin at a rate of 5.8 cubic km per year and the construction of Volga-Don, Rostov-Krasnodar, and Volga-Chogray Canals to supply this water from the Volga to the Don, Kuban, and Terek River basins. Implementation of these measures will make it possible to create new irrigated tracts in the lower Volga and North Caucasus regions. In order to resolve the tasks of supplying water to southern Ukraine and Moldavia it is planned to complete construction of a hydrosystem in the Dnepr-Bug Liman and to commence construction of a Danube-Dnestr water resources complex and a Danube-Nisporeny Canal.

Planning work on transferring part of the flow of Siberian rivers to the Urals, West Siberia, Central Asia, and Kazakhstan regions must be completed in the near future. As for the construction schedules of the projects linked with this, they will have to be discussed after the plan has been drawn up and ratified.

The extensive land reclamation program and the complexity and labor-intensiveness of the planned work require resolute improvements to the organization of land reclamation construction, increases in the level of its industrialization, and further strengthening of the production base.

A lot has been done in the country to equip water resources organizations with everything necessary. The Ministry of Land Reclamation and Water Resources now has a powerful production and technical base at its disposal. The army of land reclamation workers now comprises 1.7 million people. The collectives of land reclamation workers of the Main Administration for Water Construction in the Middle Volga Region [glavsredvolgovodstroy], the Main Administration for Land Drainage and the Construction of State Farms in the Belorussian Polesye, the Ukrainian Republic Water Resources Construction Administration [ukrvodstroy], and the "Lenmelioratsiya" Association, which are performing a great volume of work and introducing frontranking working methods, have earned deserved recognition.

However, there are still many shortcomings and untapped reserves in water resources construction. To a considerable extent it is the construction organizations' fault that the capital investments allocated for land reclamation are by no means being fully utilized. The water resources organizations of the Georgian SSR, the Moldavian SSR, and a number of oblasts in the RSFSR and Kazakhstan are systematically failing to fulfill the land reclamation plans. Many union construction main administrations of the USSR Ministry of Land Reclamation and Water Resources are working unsatisfactorily. Large lags in fulfilling the set targets are also being permitted by the Ministry of Construction, the Ministry of Rural Construction, the Ministry of Power and Electrification, and other subcontracting construction ministries.

Union republic Councils of Ministers and the leaders of USSR ministries and departments must radically change their attitude to land reclamation construction projects and see their on-schedule commissioning as a most important state target. Great overexpenditure of material, fuel, and energy resources is being permitted at Ministry of Land Reclamation and Water Resources enterprises and construction organizations, and losses and nonproduction expenditures are great. Last year losses of work time in construction organizations amounted to around a million man-days. More than 40 percent of organizations exceeded the planned prime cost of work in 1983. In many construction organizations labor productivity growth targets are not being fulfilled and wage growth rates exceed labor productivity growth rates.

The amount of incomplete construction in the sector is decreasing only slowly, above-normative stocks of equipment awaiting installation are growing, dissipation of capital investments continues, and construction times for water resources projects are lengthy. For instance, the commissioning dates for projects in the first phase of the irrigation of the Kzylkum Steppe in Chimkent Oblast, Kazakh SSR -- under construction since 1965 and with an estimated cost of R307 billion -- have been postponed 7 times. They are now promising to complete construction of the system only in 1985, instead of 1976.

The Ministry of Land Reclamation and Water Resources must resolutely put an end to the practice whereby the construction of projects linked with the comprehensive opening up of land lags behind schedule. The plans for production and nonproduction construction on sovkhozes that are opening up reclaimed land are not fulfilled from one 5-year plan to the next.

Subcontracting construction ministries are also working unsatisfactorily on these projects. As a result the funds spent on the construction of land reclamation systems do not produce the proper returns at the proper time.

Special mention must be made of the fact that blatant errors and miscalculations are made in the planning estimates for a large number of land reclamation systems. Within the system of the Ministry of Land Reclamation and Water Resources, more than 170 organizations employing a total of 68,000 persons are involved in planning, and yet their work is not properly regulated and often is not coordinated with the plans for water resources construction. As a result of prolonged plan preparation, the final documents are often outdated and the expense incurred in compiling them is wasted.

It must also be noted that the proper quality of construction and installation work is not always ensured during the construction of land reclamation projects. During the 10th and the current 5-year plans the USSR Gosstroy selectively monitored adherence to construction norms and regulations at 2,670 projects. It came to light that over 64 percent of them were constructed with considerable deviations from the requirements of the planning and normative documents.

Here is an example. As a result of the poor quality of construction work on Odessa Oblast's 20,000-hectare Danube-Dnestr irrigation system, there have been more than 1,700 pipeline breadages in the internal irrigation network in the 3 and 1/2 years of operation. Furthermore, highly mineralized water from the salt lake of Sasyk was fed into the irrigated fields as a result of gross miscalculation by the designers. As a result, the arable layer of soil in the irrigated fields deteriorated sharply and lost its structure. The agricultural crop yield obtained by the kolkhozes and sovhozes there is only one-half of what was envisaged by the plan and is actually lower than the yield from non-irrigated lands. Frankly, these examples are scandalous. No one is allowed to misuse state resources in this way. The Ukrainian organizations ought to investigate this case and punish the culprits strictly.

The Gosplan, Gosstroy, and the Ministry of Finance, jointly with the Ministry of Land Reclamation and Water Resources and the Ministry of Agriculture, must examine the entire range of questions connected with the planning and financing of the construction of water resources projects. Proper order must be imposed in this work, and under no circumstances should there be deviations from approved plans or overexpenditure of funds compared with the estimates. It is necessary to adhere unconditionally to the procedure for the acceptance of major water resource projects with the direct participation of representatives from kray and oblast organizations and the drawing up of proper documents. The Ministry of Land Reclamation and Water Resources must enhance the responsibility of construction organizations so as to ensure the fulfillment of set targets, the assimilation of advanced technologies for the construction of land reclamation systems and sovkhozes to high stanadreds and within a short time, and raise the technical standards of projects which are under construction or being planned.

The team contract system must be more widely disseminated within the construction organizations under the Ministry of Land Reclamation and Water Resources. Last year financially autonomous teams comprised only 40 percent of the total number of teams.

In short, comrades, there must be exemplary order at all land reclamation projects in our country, and it is necessary to begin with the plans. The plans and estimates for water resources construction work must be approved by the Ministry of Land Reclamation and Water Resources and the Ministry of Agriculture in coordination with representatives of the republican, kray, and oblast organizations for which these projects are intended, as well as with the Gosstroy whenever necessary. Construction costs must correspond strictly with the estimates.

It would be correct to leave any savings on the estimates resulting from highly organized labor and progressive solutions at the disposal of water resources construction organizations (as profits).

While channeling major capital investments into land improvement and water transfer, we must not slacken the attention we give to their safekeeping and rational use. Take for example the question of the safekeeping of land. It is well known that our country's population is constantly growing, and the amount of arable land per capita is falling year by year. This, however, happens not only as a result of the growth of population numbers, but also as a result of the withdrawal of land from agricultural use. I think that it is necessary to ban the withdrawal of irrigated land from agricultural use and restrict the diversion of land for other purposes. It is necessary to observe strictly the current land legislation. The republic government can approve the diversion of land for nonagricultural purposes only in cases of extreme necessity in coordination with the USSR Ministry of Agriculture.

Exactly the same thing must be said about the use of water resources. Although our country is rich in these resources, this does not mean that they can be squandered. Last year, losses of water between places of collection and consumer farms totaled 43 cubic km or 21 percent. Much water is also lost in the farms themselves and especially in the Central Asian republics. In order to make thriftier use of water and reduce consumption of it, we must implement a decisive transition to the supply of water via lined canals and covered systems, introduce more widely advanced methods of irrigation, and enhance the material responsibility of farms as regards water use.

IV. Introducing More Actively the Achievements of Science and Technology

Comrades! The acceleration of scientific and technical progress and the introduction of advanced experience are a most important factor in raising the effectiveness of land reclamation, increasing labor productivity, and making rational use of water and land resources. We already have certain achievements in this work. Our own industry has started up the manufacture of many types of land reclamation machines and equipment. The program envisages further increasing the production and deliveries of equipment necessary for the needs of water resources construction, the operation of irrigation and drainage systems, and the performance of amelioration works.

It must, however, be said frankly that not everything is as we would like it to be as regards the introduction of the latest achievements of science and technology in land reclamation work. Almost two-thirds of irrigated lands are watered by the surface method, using shovels and hoes. Tens of thousands of people are engaged in this work. Too many sprinkler systems are still being produced to low technical and economic standards, and a considerable amount of old-fashioned equipment is still in daily use.

The efforts of scientists, designers, and practical workers must be concentrated on the speediest introduction of advanced irrigation methods, the use of highly effective large-area sprinkler installations, the application of fine-spray irrigation, and the development of machines and equipment ensuring the broad use of energy and resource saving technologies.

The creation of machinery systems for the comprehensive mechanization of land reclamation must be accelerated. Of the 673 types of machines required for this, only 349 are being produced at present while 235 types of machines still have to be created, including 59 by the Ministry of Construction, Road, and Municipal Machine Building, 35 by the Ministry of Tractor and Agricultural Machine Building, and 141 by other machine building ministries.

For instance, take a crop like rice. We have created good engineering systems for its cultivation, but it is mainly nonirrigation farming equipment which is being used here. We must accelerate the production of rice harvesting combines working on the combing [oches] principle with a productivity of 10-12 kg per second, capable of cutting and threshing rice without losses in one pass across the paddy. In the very near future we must supply rice growing with special machines for the comprehensive mechanization of this sector.

The CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers resolution adopted in May 1981 provided for the organization of the mass production of hose-pipe sprinklers in 1983. Many of us have seen this irrigation machine at the international exhibitions organized in Moscow. There is nothing complicated about it. Specialists say that this machine is needed, particularly for irrigating small areas attached to stockraising complexes. The production of these machines was assigned to the Ministry of Tractor and Agricultural Machine Building's Kotelnikovo Plant. However, 1984 is coming to an end and they have still not embarked on the series production of the hose-pipe sprinkler.

The situation is no better at the Ministry of Construction, Road, and Municipal Machine Building. Every year this ministry fails to fulfill plans for delivery of rotary excavators, tampers [vibroformy], and other special machines. The production of a trailer scraper with a scoop capacity of 25 cubic meters has not been organized. Comrade Ministers Yezhevskiy and Chudin should look into this and take steps to fulfill these important targets.

The quality of equipment must be mentioned in particular. The Ministry of the Shipbuilding Industry is on the whole doing a great deal as regards the production of land reclamation equipment. The Fregat sprinklers, supplied by this ministry, have gained a good reputation, and production of new highly productive Kuban machines have been organized; however, the first batches of these units were produced with design flaws. Their cost, also, is too high. There have been shortcomings in the organization of the operation of the Kuban sprinklers. As a result, a great number of them were standing idle.

The Ministry of the Shipbuilding Industry (Comrade Belousov), the Ministry of Land Reclamation and Water Resources (Comrade Vasilyev), and union republic Councils of Ministers must eliminate the revealed defects before the beginning of the 1985 irrigation season with the aim of ensuring the reliable functioning of this equipment in the future.

The program includes targets for the development and putting into series production during 1984-1990 of machines and equipment to carry out land reclamation work. It is planned to design and test prototypes, organize the manufacture of the first production models, and start up series production of equipment indispensable for land reclamation work. It is necessary to organize the production and increase the output of production lines for the manufacture of polymer pipes, wear-resistant versions of horizontal and vertical centrifugal pumps, frontal-action sprinklers, and automatic hose irrigation devices. It is planned to increase the production of water level gauges which operate on the principle of hydrostatic pressure, and of standardized laser control systems for earth-moving machines, and also of means of automation and remote control.

Collectives of enterprises of the Ministry of Construction, Road and Municipal Machine Building, Ministry of Tractor and Agricultural Machine Building, Ministry of Chemical and Petroleum Machine Building, Ministry of Instrument Making, Automation Equipment, and Control Systems, Ministry of the Shipbuilding Industry, Ministry of the Electronics Industry, and of a number of other ministries will have to work hard to achieve these targets.

The achievements of science and technology must be applied more widely in land reclamation construction. In particular, it is necessary to change over to using plastic pipes in the construction of pipelines, to enhance their reliability, and to introduce the trench-free method of installing drainage.

The duty of collectives of the Ministries of the Chemical Industry, and of the Petroleum Refining and Petrochemical Industry enterprises now is not just to increase the production of mineral fertilizers and plant protection agents and to improve their quality, but also to put polymer materials into production rapidly and on a large scale. On the basis of this, it is envisaged to increase the output of plastic pipes at enterprises of the Ministry of Land Reclamation and Water Resources alone to 180,000 metric tons per year by 1990. It is also necessary to accelerate the production of special machines for laying plastic drainage pipes. All this will enable us to considerably reduce the use of metal and to put an end to unproductive labor in laying earthenware drainage.

Dual water level regulation systems have proven their worth in excessively moist zones. The experience gained in Moscow, Leningrad, Brest, and Rovno Oblasts, and abroad, has shown that such systems ensure the stability of arable farming even in the climatically most unfavorable years and enhance yields by 20-40 percent. It is planned to expand the development and construction of these systems.

Land reclamation creates favorable conditions for highly productive farming, but on occasion it adversely affects natural processes; it increases the mineralization of river water, decreases the inflow of fresh water into bodies of water, water becomes polluted by fertilizers and herbicides, and salinization and swamp formation are intensified. It is particularly important to take all this into consideration in places where local water resources are nearly exhausted. This applies to the Syrdarya, Amudarya, Kuban, Terek, and Don River basins. For this reason the further development of land reclamation must be scientifically better substantiated and account must be taken of environmental protection interests. This also applies to the territorial redistribution of the flow of rivers, the rational utilization of water resources and their protection from pollution and depletion, and the development of methods for the comprehensive regulation of the water content and salinity of soils.

The State Committee for Science and Technology, the USSR Academy of Sciences, the V.I. Lenin All-Union Academy of Agricultural Sciences [VASKHNIL], and sectorial scientific research institutes must enhance the effectiveness of research into these problems and bring science closer to the specific tasks set by the land reclamation program.

Seed selection specialists have incurred a great debt to workers cultivating improved land. As long ago as the Central Committee May (1966) Plenum, they were set the task of producing highly productive intensive crop strains which would meet in every way the necessary requirements of cultivation on irrigated land. How do matters stand in this sphere now? No suitable winter wheat strain has as yet been bred for the south of the Ukraine and Moldavia, despite the fact that some of the country's major research establishments, including the Odessa Seed-Breeding Center, are situated here. Volga Region kolkhozes and sovkhozes likewise lack good strains of spring wheat although a number of scientific establishments are situated here too. Leading corn seed-breeding centers in Krasnodar Kray and the south of the Ukraine have so far failed to produce good results. Complaints continue to come in from local level about the lack of highly productive strains and hybrids of grain corn to be cultivated under irrigation conditions. Rice and alfalfa strains also need renewing.

It is necessary to intensify work on breeding new strains and hybrids of agricultural crops which respond well to irrigation and meet the demands of industrial techniques, and to introduce into production disease- and pest-resistant strains and hybrids of corn yielding potentially 120-130 quintals per hectare, rice (60-80 quintals), and millet (35-40 quintals).

Special attention should be paid to the creation of early and midterm ripening hybrids of corn, intensive strains of winter and spring wheat, perennial grasses, high-yielding strains and hybrids of vegetables, melons, fruit, berries, and grapes. It is necessary to develop and introduce techniques for growing 2-3 harvests of feed crops a year and obtaining 10-15 tons of feed units per hectare.

The Ministry of Agriculture and the headquarters of agricultural science -- VASKHNIL -- must pay maximum attention to questions of improving the organization of scientific research and making it more effective. It is particularly important to intensify scientific research work in the sphere of soil science and the study of ways of increasing fertility and conserving land and to accelerate the development of effective biological methods of plant protection and nature conservation. Ultimately, all scientific research should be geared to the rational utilization of water and land resources and to improvement of productivity and the stability of agricultural production.

At the same time, comrades, we must not, of course, view land reclamation solely in terms of developing land drainage and irrigation. Great significance is attached to the liming of acid soils, treatment of solonets with gypsum, the struggle against wind and water erosion, afforestation to protect fields, and the construction of reservoirs and artesian wells, in short, the use of the entire arsenal of high-standard arable farming.

Comrades! The fulfillment of the extensive program of land reclamation will require a considerable effort by the party, and the entire people, all ministries and departments, party organizations, soviets, labor collectives, trade unions, the Komsomol and the mass media must actively participate in the implementation of the plans.

Our party has a wealth of experience of mobilizing the masses for the fulfillment of major programs -- the opening up of the virgin lands, construction of the Baykal-Amur Main Railroad, and the development of fuel and energy complexes in eastern regions. We are now embarking on an important and noble deed -- the improvement of the fertility of the land, our pricelss asset.

Allow me to express firm confidence that the party's land reclamation program will be seen by Communists and all working people as a vital economic and political task. There is no doubt that all party, soviet, agricultural and water resources organs, and all working people in the agro-industrial complex will become actively involved in the struggle to improve farming standards, make the use of reclaimed land more effective, and obtain big and stable harvests of grain, feed, and other agricultural crops.

The implementation of the program will be a fitting contribution to the steady buildup of the country's food stocks and the further improvement of the Soviet people's well-being. This always has been and still is the supreme objective of our great Leninist party's creative activity! (prolonged applause)

SUPREME SOVIET PRESIDIUM HOLDS ROUTINE SESSION

LD241556 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1200 GMT 24 Oct 84

[Text] A routine session of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium was held today at the Kremlin. The session's participants received the decisions of the October CPSU Central Committee plenum with deep satisfaction.

It was noted at the session that the plenum's decisions, and the propositions and conclusions contained in the speech delivered by Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, on further raising the country's economy, the main directions for intensifying agricultural production, and increasing the role of land improvement in the stable growth of foodstuff reserves, were a weighty contribution toward developing and specifying the party's economic strategy at the present stage.

The effective measures worked out by the CPSU Central Committee for ensuring a stable growth in crop and livestock production are a convincing example of a genuinely Leninist approach towards the responsible and complex problems facing the party and the country.

The plenum presented soviets of people's deputies with important tasks. Together with economic bodies, they are called upon to take the necessary measures aimed at implementing the CPSU Central Committee's decisions on improving land development organizing water resources construction, and improving verification of the efficiency of capital investments, with a reduction in the time taken to construct and develop production capacities.

Special attention is paid to ensuring that on newly assimilated lands here is integrated construction work, including the provision of agricultural facilities, road construction, and also timely commissioning of housing, children's establishments and cultural and domestic projects. Confidence was expressed that the Soviets would devote all their efforts toward steadfastly implementing the decisions of the October 1984 CPSU Central Committee Plenum and Comrade Chernenko's instructions.

The USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium listened to the report of the USSR Council of Ministers on the results of discussing proposals, and comments made by USSR Supreme Soviet deputies, introduced at the 8th session of the USSR Supreme Soviet of the 10th convocation during discussion of the USSR draft law on labor collectives and increasing their role in the management of enterprises, establishments, and organizations, and also proposals expressed during discussion of the draft of this law.

Examination then took place of the Belorussian SSR's observance of legislative demands regarding social provisions for participants in the Great Patriotic War and granting them the established emoluments. The USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium recommended that the Belorussian SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, guided by the decision of the CPSU Central Committee on the 40th anniversary of the Soviet people's victory in the Great Patriotic War 1941-1945, and bearing in mind experience that has been gained, improve the work of local soviets on further improving the material and living conditions of Great Patriotic War veterans. The appropriate instructions were given to the Belorussian SSR Council of Ministers and the executive committees of the republic's local soviets.

The Presidium recommended that the AUCCTU search out additional possibilities for more fully meeting the demands of the war disabled and participants in the Great Patriotic War for sanatorium treatment passes.

The USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium discussed political-educational and mass cultural work carried out by Kazakh SSR soviets of people's deputies, in light of the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and subsequent CPSU Central Committee plenums.

In the adopted decision, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium instructed the Kazakh SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and the republic's local soviets, guided by the decisions of the 26th party congress and subsequent CPSU Central Committee plenums, to direct all organizational and political-educational work toward implementing socioeconomic development plans for 1984 and the 11th 5-Year Plan as a whole, and to strive to link educational work closely with life and make it more effective.

The USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium also considered issues connected with holding the next session of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and certain other questions of state life.

CPSU CENTRAL AUDITING COMMISSION MEETS 24 OCT

LD242245 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1800 GMT 24 Oct 84

[From the Vremya newscast]

[Text] A meeting of the Central Auditing Commission took place today. The commission heard a report from Comrade Sizov, its chairman, about the work of the commission in 1984. There was also a report on the work of the CPSU Central Committee Central Auditing Commission Bureau, and on the results of the review of the work of the CPSU Central Committee's Letters' Department. The commission continued its exchange of work experience with the auditing commissions of the fraternal communist and workers parties. The session considered and approved the work plan of the CPSU Central Committee Central Auditing Commission for 1985.

VOROTNIKOV SPEECH MARKS KIRGHIZ ANNIVERSARY

PM240915 Frunze SOVETSKAYA KIRGHIZIYA in Russian 14 Oct 84 p 2

[Account of "Comrade V.I. Vorotnikov's Speech at the Ceremonial Session of the Kirghiz Communist Party Central Committee and Kirghiz SSR Supreme Soviet"]

[Text] Dear Comrades, the Kirghiz SSR and the Kirghiz Communist Party are 60 years old.

It gives me great satisfaction on this notable date to carry out the instructions of Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and convey to you and all the republic's working people cordial congratulations and best wishes for success in all fields of economic and cultural life. (tumultuous, prolonged applause. All stand)

Ardent congratulations and wishes for further achievements in socialist building are sent you by the RSFSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and government. They express their firm confidence that the friendship and fraternal cooperation of our peoples will continue to strengthen and develop (prolonged applause)

In the last 6 decades, the republic's working class, peasantry, and intelligentsia have traveled the glorious path of communist creation, a path of struggle and victory. This former backwater of tsarist Russia has scaled the heights of social, scientific, technical, and spiritual progress.

This unexplored path was arduous and difficult. It was necessary to smash the fierce resistance of the masters under the old way of life, the beys and manaps, and to introduce the light of knowledge and culture into the yurts, create a powerful industry, and put agriculture on a modern footing. The people, led as they were by Lenin's Communist Party, were able to achieve all this. (prolonged applause)

The formation of the Kirghiz people's national statehood, as that of all the other Soviet peoples, was a shining embodiment of the ideas of the great Lenin and the ideas of the October revolution, which signified an abrupt turning point in our country's history and opened up before it the broad road to progress. It is socialism and the fundamental transformations of social relations carried out by the working class and all the republic's working people in active collaboration with the Russian proletariat which have ensured Kirghizia's unprecedented upsurge.

Now, on this radiant festive day, we time and again address words of deep respect, gratitude, and appreciation to the first builders of the new world, to the veterans of the party, wars, and labor, and to the pioneers of socialist creation. It was they who laid the foundations of today's developed industrial and agrarian republic. (applause)

No matter to which sphere of the economy, education, or culture we turn, the comparison between the present and the past grips the imagination and impresses one by the scale of what has been achieved. Some 60 years ago Kirghizia had only 17,000 workers. Today more than 800,000 people, employed in more than 100 industrial sectors, belong to the ranks of its working class. The grandchildren and great-grandchildren of the steppe nomands now create the most sophisticated electronic instruments and automated production lines, produce machine tools and generators, smelt nonferrous metals, and extract coal, oil, gas, and other minerals from the depths. Thousands of scientific workers and tens of thousands of teachers and workers in cultural establishments now make up Soviet Kirghizia's impressive intellectual potential.

The republic's industry now produces in a single day as much as it took almost 2 years to produce 60 years ago. It is gratifying that with the growth in its economic potential, the republic is making an increasing contribution to developing the country's integrated national economic complex and is playing a more substantial role in resolving statewide tasks. The production ties between Kirghizia and the RSFSR are expanding yearly.

The example of Soviet Kirghizia graphically shows the practical results of the party's course of steadily raising the people's prosperity and cultural standard of living. The real income of the republic's working people has doubled in the last 20 years. In the current 5-year period alone a total area of almost 3.5 million square meters of housing accommodation has already been constructed. The construction targets for schools, polyclinics, kindergartens, and creches are being overfulfilled.

The fraternal Kirghiz people's artistic culture, a culture which is striking in its national originality and which is profoundly party-oriented and popular in its content and ideological thrust, is developing fruitfully. All this, comrades, constitutes our socialist way of life in its real embodiment and ongoing movement toward communism. (prolonged applause)

One has every justification to say, and the experience of the fraternal Kirghiz people provides utterly convincing confirmation of this, that our socialist civilization, which constituted a new step forward in mankind's spiritual development, annually multiplies its successes in molding a harmoniously developed industrial and genuinely humanist social relations.

The historic gains of real socialism are great and indisputable. The Kirghiz people's contribution to them, a weighty one, has received a high assessment in the jubilee greeting published here today from the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and our country's government. But life is presenting us with qualitatively new tasks. New methods, new creative approaches, and a new and still higher level of social consciousness are required in order to resolve them.

The Kirghiz people's festival is taking place at a notable time. Our country is entering the final state of the 11th 5-Year Plan, which represents a major step forward in improving developed socialism. The directives of the 26th CPSU Congress, developed and given concrete expression at subsequent Communist Party Central Committee plenums and in the speeches of Comrade K.U. Chernenko, are being successfully implemented.

The RSFSR's working people are working unremittingly to meet the 5-year plan targets. The rate of development of industrial production has recently accelerated. Agricultural workers, notwithstanding difficult weather conditions in a number of the republic's regions, are taking every possible measure to ensure a successful conclusion to harvesting, and are increasing the output of livestock products. The republic's cultural life is becoming richer and fuller.

The CPSU Central Committee Politburo is constantly occupied with the key issues of social development and the major problems of the country's economic, political, and social life, and it is mobilizing the efforts of Communists and all working people to resolve them. This Central Committee line was once again expressed with new force in Comrade K.U. Chernenko's address to the All-Union Conference of People's Controllers in the Kremlin.

The attention of Soviet society is focused on the main goal of ensuring further growth in people's prosperity on the basis of steady, progressive development of the national economy. Intensification of social production, increasing the efficiency with which the existing economic potential in the country is used, and placing greater emphasis on the qualitative factors of growth are the main elements of the party's present-day economic strategy. Our movement to further increase the productivity of social labor and raise national income is only possible by means of scientific and technical progress -- by introducing new kinds of equipment, materials, and manufacturing processes -- and accelerated modernization of the whole production apparatus.

The paramount task today is to exercise management in an economical, assiduous, and careful way with a heightened sense of economic, technological, and ecological responsibility. What our party seeks from its economic managers is not a plan achieved at any price but rather a plan that ensures the maximum effectiveness of each ruble of resources invested, a plan wherein the expenditure of materials and energy is reduced, return on capital increased, and production waste minimized.

Large-scale economic experiments are now being carried out in the country, our republics included. Their aim is to develop and introduce, from top to bottom, an efficient production management mechanism that rationally combines centralization with the broadening of enterprises' rights and the enhancement of their autonomy and responsibility. There is also great potential to be found in making fuller use of the growing advantages of socialist labor cooperation, within whose framework every union republic and every economic region in the country must take maximum account of both the state's interests and their own local interests and national characteristics.

The development of a modern economic mechanism, the introduction of the latest forms of labor organization, and the campaign to tighten up state discipline all make new and still greater demands on our cadres. The main requirement here is perhaps a creative approach to work based on in-depth analysis and skillful assimilation of scientific discoveries and the achievements of engineering and economic thought.

In the past decades the party has reared thousands and thousands of remarkable cadres of the Leninist mold. They have likewise been lovingly fostered by the Kirghiz Communist Party -- a 140,000-strong body of leading workers, peasants, and intelligentsia who worthily perform their role as the militant vanguard of all the republic's working people in their labor and struggle to realize our great ideals.

In its multifaceted work to improve socialism, the party is attaching increasing significance to the ideological, political, and moral education of working people. This was again stressed by Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko in his speech to the USSR Writers Union Board jubilee plenum. "Whichever field of party, state, or economic life you consider," he said, "we cannot successfully move forward anywhere without the support of the in-depth knowledge and high level of consciousness and culture of all the working people, nor without the support of the enormous spiritual and creative potential accumulated by generations of Soviet people."

The decisions of the June (1983) Central Committee Plenum and the recently adopted CPSU Central Committee resolution on improving party leadership of the Komsomol and enhancing its role in the communist education of young people and on the 40th anniversary of the Soviet people's victory in the Great Patriotic War, and other party documents on ideological issues are important instruments for fostering civic-mindedness, patriotism, and socialist internationalism.

The enormous wealth of literature and art of our command must be made to serve with even greater energy and skill the cause of educating people in a communist spirit and molding a genuinely Soviet character. On the party's initiative an all-union school reform of truly strategic socioeconomic and cultural significance is being implemented. Long-term programs have been drawn up for the sociocultural development of major regions and of all the country's republics.

A new stimulus to Soviet people's creative labor is being provided by the preparation now under way for the 27th CPSU Congress. It is taking place in an atmosphere of the creative generalization of experience accumulated in improving socialism, and of the quest for the most effective ways of making further progress toward our great goals. Party and public organizations as well as labor collectives are involving themselves in this work on an increasingly broad basis. The new edition of the CPSU Program will outline important targets in communist creation.

Comrades! The fraternal friendship of the USSR's peoples, a friendship tested in battle and tempered in common creative labor, is our priceless spiritual and moral asset. (prolonged applause) Strong, indissoluble bonds in literally all spheres of economic, social, cultural, and spiritual life link the peoples of Kirghizia and the RSFSR. That friendship, consolidated in the common struggle for social and national freedom and for building socialism and defending the motherland, is an organic part of the great fraternity uniting all the nations and ethnic groups of the land of the soviets. It is daily embodied in living, practical deeds, in the reality of growing economic ties, in the successful implementation of such major national economic projects as the construction of the Baykal-Amur Mainline and the development of new regions, in the broad exchange of cultural values, and in cordial human contacts.

Allow me to express my sincere gratitude for the moving feelings of respect and love which are manifested everywhere in Kirghizia for the Russian people and all the nations and ethnic groups of the multinational RSFSR. (prolonged applause) Permit me to assure you, dear friends, that Soviet Russia's working people will always be loyal to the Leninist principles of socialist internationalism and will cherish as a most precious asset as well as comprehensively strengthen the friendship between the Kirghiz and Russian peoples and all the peoples of our great motherland. (prolonged applause)

Comrades, the might of socialism and the steady strengthening of the country's economic and defense might serve as a reliable bulwark for the Soviet Union's peace-loving foreign policy and for its efforts aimed at maintaining and strengthening peace. Engaged in creative labor, we fully realize in what unsettled, alarming times we live. Imperialism is seeking to reverse the course of history and to halt the all-conquering march of socialism.

U.S. ruling circles have begun a new exhausting round in the arms race and are hatching sinister plans for wars in space. Our imperialist opponents are possessed by the maniacal idea of "victory" in an all-out nuclear encounter.

At the same time, those who are making fabulous sums from producing weapons and who are edging the world toward catastrophe assume the guise of peacemakers, declare the Soviet Union to be the source of international tension, and insolently clamor about an imaginery "Soviet threat." But they will not succeed in deceiving the peoples. Our country has consistently championed peaceful coexistence, opposed confrontation in the military sphere, and fought resolutely for radical arms limitation and reduction and the banning and total elimination of nuclear weapons. The fraternal socialist states and all the advanced democratic forces of the world are on our side.

Comrade K.U. Chernenko's speeches at the ceremony conferring on him the motherland's supreme award and at the jubliee plenum of the USSR Writers Union Board -- speeches which have received a broad response throughout the world -- reconfirmed the invariability of our country's peace-loving Leninist policy in the world arena, and the Soviet Union's tireless struggle for peace, to prevent nuclear catastrophe, to reduce tension, and to constructively resolve acute international problems. The large-scale initiatives and proposals made by our country at the present UN General Assembly session have again been a clear expression of this policy.

All the people's creative forces and their labor initiative and enthusiasm are being directed by the party toward achieving maximum acceleration of our socioeconomic and spiritual development. The Kirghiz people are advancing toward new achievements in single unbreakable formation with all the peoples of the USSR. The Kirghiz people are a people that in 6 decades has traversed a path, which under other conditions would have required many, many centuries. (prolonged applause)

Dear comrades and friends, in congratulating you over and over again on your glorious jubilee, we are unanimous in our view that the working people of socialist Kirghizia will achieve within the Soviet family of fraternal peoples and under the leadership of the republic's Communist Party great new successes in economic and cultural building and will make a worthy contribution to strengthening our country's might. (prolonged applause)

Long live glorious Kirghizia! Long live our great motherland - the USSR! Long live the fraternal indissoluble friendship of the peoples! Glory to the CPSU -- the tested international militant vanguard of our country's working people! (tumultuous applause, all stand.)

SHEVARDNADZE VISITS MTSKHETA, DISCUSSES DEVELOPMENT

PM241321 Tbilisi ZARYA VOSTOKA in Russian 11 Oct 84 p 3

[GRUZINFORM report: "Mtskhetskiy Rayon: Venerable Antiquity and Modern Transformation"]

[Excerpts] While acting as curator of Georgia's historical and cultural treasures, the ancient city of Mtskheta does not live for the past along. The museum-city at the confluence of the Aragva and Kura Rivers will become even more beautiful in the future thanks to the implementation of an integrated architectural and artistic development scheme which will incorporate all of Mtskheta's most important historical monuments as its dominant features. According to the intentions of the authors of the project -- young architects headed by Candidate of Architecture G. Shaishmelashvili, assistant professor at the Georgian Polytechnical Institute -- traffic will be diverted from the city as much as possible, and in the historical area of the city a whole number of public, cultural, and consumer service amenities will be built using the utmost tact and sensitivity.

The project is an integral part of a targeted plan for the economic and sociocultural development of Mtskhetskiy Rayon to be implemented in 1985-1990. E.A. Shevardnadze, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee, has acquainted himself with this plan and the steps to be taken to further develop the museum-city of Mtskheta.

Comrade E.A. Shevardnadze was accompanied on his tour of Mtskhetskiy Rayon by D.I. Patiashvili, secretary of the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee; O.Ye. Cherkeziya, deputy chairman of the Georgian SSR Council of Ministers; L.L. Zakaidze, chief of the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee Agriculture and Food Industry Department; G.D. Mgeladze, chairman of the Georgian SSR State Committee of Agricultural Production, and other republic party, soviet and economic officials. Sh.M. Etsadashvili, first secretary of Mtskhetskiy Party Raykom, acted as their guide.

The leaders of the rayon, which has now become a proving ground for introducing the achievements of science and leading practice, reported that the rayon's public as well as the inhabitants of its villages, are most actively participating in the implementation of the planned measures. All this work is being coordinated by the rayon headquarters, staffed by several hundred enthusiasts. Comrade E.A. Shevardnadze emphasized the importance of combining the future development of the rayon with the development of tourism. The implementation of this most promising program demands a special approach: The rayon must become a model in every respect.

Comrade E.A. Shevardnadze visited the Digomskoye Training-and-Experimental Farm of the Georgian Agricultural Institute and inspected the vineyards of the Tserovanskoye Farm of the Georgian Machine-Testing Station and the Saguramskiy Viticultural Sovkhoz.

Comrade E.A. Shevardnadze visited a new 16-km road linking the main highway with the Didgora Valley where a memorial to the famous Didgora battle is to be erected in the near future. The road provides access to extensive mountain pastures and creates preconditions for the socioeconomic development of the area and the revival of formerly abandoned mountain villages.

KUNAYEV MEETS WITH KAZAKH KOMSOMOL OFFICIALS

PM241345 Alma-Ata KAZAKHSTANSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 10 Oct 84 p 1

[KAZTAG report: "At the Kazakh Communist Party Central Committee: "Constant Party Attention and Support for Young People"]

[Text] On 9 October, Comrade D.A. Kunayev, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Kazakh Communist Party Central Committee, met with members of the Kazakh Komsomol Central Committee Bureau in connection with the discussion of the tasks stemming from the CPSU Central Committee Resolution "On Further Improving the Party Leadership of the Komsomol and Enhancing Its Role in the Communist Education of Young People" at the upcoming meeting of the republic party aktiv.

During the meeting, Comrade D.A. Kunayev specially emphasized the importance of the active participation of young people, of all the republic's Komsomol members, in the successful implementation of the decisions of the 26th party congress, the subsequent CPSU Central Committee plenums, and the 15th Kazakh Communist Party Congress. Komsomol committees' efforts must be channeled into the all-around enhancement of social production efficiency and the development of socialist competition among young people in honor of the 40th anniversary of the Soviet people's victory in the Great Patriotic War and the 50th anniversary of the Stakhanovite movement.

It is necessary to resolutely eradicate the laggardness of individual collectives both in industry and agriculture. to constantly improve the quality of output, and more extensively introduce into practice the achievements of science, technology, and leading experience. Young people must be taught thrift, a careful attitude toward material, energy, and raw material resources, and the rational utilization of available reserves. Labor discipline and organization must be reinforced in every way at all sectors of production.

Much attention was paid at the meeting to questions of the communist education of young people, especially in schools, vocational technical schools, technical colleges, and VUZes. While imparting the best traits of the Soviet character to young men and women, we must not overlook certain negative phenomena and must resolutely eradicate them from our life.

Comrade D.A. Kunayev emphasized that it is necessary to continue to persistently improve the style and methods of the Komsomol committees' activity and the work within the Komsomol, and to reinforce Komsomol organizations with energetic, enterprising leaders. The Komsomol press must play an active role in the resolution of all these questions.

Members of the Kazakh Komsomol Central Committee Bureau, A.N. Leontenko, seamstress at the "Kazakhstan" firm and deputy of the Kazakh SSR Supreme Soviet, S. Berdikulov, editor of the newspaper LENINSHIL ZHAS, and Sh. A. Abdrakhmanov, first secretary of the Kazakh Komsomol Central Committee, gave assurances that the republic's young people will respond to the party's attention with new achievements in communist building and the education of young men and women.

The meeting was attended by O.S. Miroshkhin, second secretary of the Kazakh Communist Party Central Committee, and K.S. Sultanov, chief of the Kazakh Communist Party Central Committee Party Organizational Work Department.

PRAVDA EDITORIAL ON ATHEIST EDUCATION TASKS

PM221324 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 18 Oct 84 First Edition p 1

[Editorial: "Atheistic Convictions for Young People"]

[Text] At the stage of developed socialism, when all aspects of its economic, political, and spiritual life are being improved, the CPSU attaches special significance to stepping up the ideological conviction of Soviet people and boosting their culture and spiritual maturity. Arming the working people with a scientific materialist world outlook and the ideas of atheism is an important component of this diverse work by the party, which is being done on the basis of the decisions of its 26th party congress and subsequent Central Committee plenums.

Sociological research shows that even now a considerable proportion of the population is still under the influence of religious ideology. Church organizations, taking into account the profound changes that have occurred in the awareness of the faithful under the influence of socialist reality, are updating their teaching of the faith and their cults and are engaged in a quest for sophisticated forms of influencing people, young people in particular. We also cannot fail to perceive that reactionary imperialist circles are attempting to use religion for political purposes against socialism.
In these circumstances, as the CPSU Central Committee June (1983) Plenum resolution notes, it is necessary to conduct more active propaganda of sceintific materialist views and give greater attention to atheist education. While striving to deepen the scientific materialist world outlook among all Soviet people, the party shows special concern for molding firm atheist convictions and cultivating a class sense and ability to staunchly resist religious ideology among young people.

The CPSU advocates a systematic and comprehensive approach toward the atheist education of young citizens while ensuring its uniformity and interconnection with political, labor, moral and aesthetic education and observing Lenin's well-known instructions: to fight against the religious fog with purely ideological and only ideological weapons, with our press and our spoken word."

Party and Komsomol organs in many parts of the country have stepped up their attention to the work of arming young people with a scientific materialist world outlook. The Ukraine's Komsomol raykoms, gorkoms, and obkoms, for example, have established scientific-methodological councils for atheist education to coordinate the efforts of all interested organizations and generalize and disseminate the best experience. Scientific-practical conferences on the problems of improving this education are organized in Belorussia. Schools for scientific atheism operate successfully within the Komsomol political training system in the Mordovian and Chuvash ASSR's. Smarkand's Atheism Center has accumulated valuable experience in work among young men and women. People there organize talks for young citizens, hold thematic evenings, and arrange briefing sessions and readers' conferences.

Nevertheless, constant attention is still not given everywhere to this work among young people, and this is shown particularly by letters received by PRAVDA. Some party, Komsomol, soviet, and trade union organizations altogether lose sight of questions pertaining to the atheist education of the growing generation. The lack of attention and the indifference toward these questions and toward the molding of a scientific materialist world outlook among young people are often exploited by religious communities to capture them in their nets. Such instances have occurred in the Lithuanian and Turkmen SSR's, the Maritime Kray, and Kemerov, Ryazan, Vladimir, Lvov, and other oblasts.

A systematic approach and continuity are absolute conditions for effective young people's atheistic education. It must be carried out actively in the family, schools and vocational and technical colleges, secondary specialized and higher education establishments, and the army. It is imperative to use for this purpose all forms and means for disseminating scientific atheism: Clubs, agitation and culture teams, question and answer evenings, scientific societies, readers' conferences, talks, lectures, movie lectures, and visits to museums of religion and atheism and places connected with historical monuments of architecture (churches, cathedrals, and monasteries).

A special role in the atheist education of young people has to be played by the press, radio and television broadcasting, and artistic literature. Sociological research shows that press reviews of new books, television movies, and shows with an antireligious content have a particularly effective influence on young people. To sum up, contemporary conditions demand a more precise differentiation of the forms and means used to exert atheistic influence on different groups of the growing generations, with due consideration for their place of residence, national characteristics, and aspects of their training, work, and leisure activities. New and emotionally rich rituals must be introduced into young people's lives everywhere.

Labor collectives have great educational potential at their disposal. There are quite a few instances when their efforts and active involvement in active labor and social life has made it possible to reeducate young men and women who had fallen under religion's influence. It is necessary to constantly raise the standards of the training and competence of propaganda cadres and organizers of young people's atheist education. In order to give them effective assistance it is necessary to conduct sociological research and organize seminars more often and to improve the generalization of experience in disseminating natural science knowledge. The party and Komsomol organizations that act correctly are those that rely mainly on the training of propagandists of scientific atheism who have a sound knowledge of local conditions.

The effectiveness of young citizens' atheist education increases when teachers, doctors, representatives of the creative, scientific, and technical intelligentsia, veterans, and young people's mentors are involved in it.

The arsenal of young people's atheist education must be used to enhance their awareness and their ideological and moral tempering. By arming the young citizens with a scientific materialist world outlook our party is striving to augment the spiritual assets of developed socialism.

PRAVDA LISTS CONTENTS OF KOMMUNIST NO 15

PM241553 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 22 Oct 84 First Edition p 2

[Unattributed report: "Latest Issue"]

[Text] Issue No 15 of the CPSU Central Committee's theoretical and political journal KOMMUNIST has been published.

It opens with an editorial entitled "Great October and the Revolutionary Renewal of the World."

It contains Comrade K.U. Chernenko's speech at the All-Union Conference of People's Controllers on 5 October 1984 and an article "With a High Degree of Exactingness" by M.S. Solomentsev, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the CPSU Central Committee Party Control Commission.

The section "Problems of the Improvement of Developed Socialism" contains the following articles: "On Direct Social Production -- the Nature of the Leap Forward and Stages of Formation" by V. Mazur and "Indicators of Socialist Management: The Thoughts of an Economist" by D. Valovoy.

The article "Firmly Adhering to the Natural Laws and Updating Economic Management" by Le Duan, general secretary of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee, is published under the rubric "From the Socialist Community's Experience."

The section "Beneath the Banner of Internationalism" contains an article "Russian Figures of the First International" by R. Konyusha and an editorial article entitled "Communists and Present-Day Problems."

The journal publishes the message from J. Duclos to the "France-USSR" Society conference, an article entitled "Multinational Corporations and the Philippines" by (Merlin M. Magalyona), and also critical and bibliographical items.

AGANBEGYAN ON ECONOMIC REFORM'S INITIAL RESULTS

AU231348 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 20 Oct 84 p 5

[Interview given "this week" by Abel Gezevich Aganbegyan, director of the Economics and Organization of Industrial Production Institute of the Siberian Department of the USSR Academy of Sciences, to Istvan Foldes in Hungary, entitled "Interview With Academician Abel Gezevich Aganbegyan on Soviet Macromanagement Experiments" -- first paragraph is NEPSZABADSAG introduction)

[Text] As a participant in the Budapest Seminar of the European Federation of National Productivity Centers, Academician Abel Gezevich Aganbegyan, director of the Economics and Organization of Industrial Production Institute of the Siberian department of the USSR Academy of Science, paid a visit to our country this week. Istvan Foldes discussed with him the development of the Soviet Union's economic macromanagement system and experiments serving this purpose on that occasion.

Changed Conditions

[Foldes] A reform of the economic macromanagement began in the Soviet Union consequent to a 1965 CPSU resolution. What, then, necessitated the commencement of economic macromanagement experiments at the enterprises of several central and republic ministeries at the beginning of this year?

[Aganbegyan] To understand any process, two questions must be classified first: the reason for its occurrence and what we intend to achieve by it. Let us begin with the first question.

Conditions of economic activity have changed considerably in the last 3-year plan period in the Soviet Union and this is expected to continue in the future as well. A facet of these changes is the fact that the growth of investments has declined by approximately 75 percent. While allotments to investment increased 42 percent, as compared with the preceding 5-year plan period, during the Ninth 5-Year Plan (]971-75), they increased by 32 percent during the tenth (1976-80), and their increase is expected to be only 10 percent during the eleventh. The reason for this change is the fact that, consistent with our economic policy, we have deliberately increased the portion of the national income spent on consumption and decreased the portion for accumulation. However, accumulation constitutes the fundamental source of investments. By virtue of the decrease of investments, the growth of the stock of means of production has diminished by half.

Our country's demographic position, too, has changed. While 11 million new workers set to work during the loth 5-Year Plan, only 3 million of them are expected to do so in the current medium-term plan period. The 20 million war loss of the Soviet people makes its effect felt in the present manpower situation, for, because of the diminished wartime age groups, the number of retiring people was lower for a while. Now, the age groups of people still at school at the time of the war are reaching retirement age and, although this generation had also been decimated by the war, their number is relatively greater. Another reason is the fact that the age groups born in the years following the war -- which, understandably, number fewer people -- are taking up work. Thus, the number of retiring people is increasing, while that of the people taking their place is diminishing. Primarily because of the demographic consequences of the war, the number of new people starting work is, at the most, a quarter of that of the previous years. Incidentally, the number of births is favorable and reached a record in 1983: 5.5 million children were born.

We hope that this gratifying process will continue. I think that the decrease of the number of new workers is a temporary phenomenon in our country.

Conditions for raw material and energy production and supply, too, have considerably changed. While the extraction of raw materials and energy sources increased by 25 percent in the years of the 9th 5-Year Plan, this increase amounted to only ten percent in the 10th, and only a 5-percent increase is expected during the present one. The reason for the lower growth rate is the fact that conditions for extraction have become less favorable. Production has increased in areas where there is an insufficient labor force and the infrastructure is relatively backward, while it has declined in previous areas that have a larger population and are better provided with an infrastructure.

As a result of these three factors -- the diminishment of the rate of investments, the demographic situation, and conditions of the extraction of raw materials -- converting the economy to a phase of intensive development has become a central task. The unfavorable effect of the aforementioned three factors must be offset by increasing the efficiency and productivity of work. While we used to attain two-thirds of growth by extensive means and only one-third of it by intensive ones, we must now at least reverse this rate, and this will be an even greater requirement in the future. The accomplishment of these tasks necessitates the development of the economic macromanagement and the experiments in question. It is a favorable circumstance for this that, as I have noted, owing to the favorable demographic trends, the able-bodied population will increase in the future and the sum of investment, too, will increase.

[Foldes] How do the current experiments relate to the reform processes that began in 1965 and to what areas do they extend?

[Aganbegyan] The reform process that began in 1965 has produced favorable changes in the Soviet economy, but -- in addition to the aforementioned ones -- other changes have also taken place. The size of our economy is two and a half times greater today than in the middle of the sixties, tasks have become more complex, and interconnections between macromanagerial levels and enterprises are more complicated. However, the major trend of the development of macromanagement is unchanged: Within the framework of the planned economy, it is necessary to enhance the independence and responsibility of the economic organizations. This characterized the 1965 reform and this is our endeavor today as well. This goal is served by the experiments introduced at the beginning of the year. On the basis of a party and government resolution, the enterprises of the Soviet Union's Ministries of Heavy and Transport Machine Building and of the Electrical Equipment Industry, as well as Belorussia's Ministry of Light Industry, Ukraine's Ministry of Food Industry, and Lithuania's Ministry of Local Industry are operating under new conditions.

The Basis of Appraisal

[Foldes] What is the essence of the experiment?

[Aganbegyan] First, the enterprises concerned are given considerably fewer plan indicators than previously. Economic activity is appraised primarily on the basis of how they fulfill their contractual obligations. The means given to enterprises for development and the material incentives depend largely on this. If they reach 98 percent in fulfilling these obligations, the aforementioned means are enhanced; for 99 percent, they are given slightly extra means; and a 100-percent performance entitles them to a 15-percent increase of the aforementioned funds.

In the case of a lower performance than cited, each unattained percent reduces the incentive fund by 3 percent. The purpose of the regulation is to orient production toward satisfying the requirements and consumers and to make enterprise collectives interested in doing so.

The independence of economic organs has increased with regard to the wage system as well. Thus far, the exposure of reserves was restrained by the fact that, at organs at which greater results have been achieved through good management, the plan was made stricter the following year. It is no wonder that the enterprises concealed their possibilities and did not sufficiently mobilize their reserves. Within the framework of the experiment, the wage fund can be increased by 0.4 percent for each 1-percent increase in production and, if the additional amount is not used up one year, it can be used the following year. The independence of enterprises is greater with regard to the use of the wage fund as well. They are able to pay more to a worker or technician who works more efficiently and are able to raise basic wages and bonuses.

Possibilities for development through the enterprises' own resources have also expanded within the framework of the experiment. Their resources that can be allotted to the development from profits are increasing more rapidly, and almost all the amortization remains at the enterprises. As a result of all this, the enterprise fund that can be spent on development has almost doubled in many cases.

[Foldes] How are experiences to date?

[Aganbegyan] Of course, 9 months are too short a time to appraise the experiment, but it can be said that the activity of the enterprises concerned has improved even during this time. At three of the aforementioned five ministries, delivery obligations have been fully accomplished. This has never happened before. The value of unfulfilled contracts has been halved at two ministries. All in all, the fulfillment, according to contract, of the enterprises included in the experiment amounted to 99.6 percent. Owing to increased incentive, work productivity has increased at these enterprises by one-third over the average. These initial results are not to be underestimated, but, I think, they are not enough. What is needed are a more rapid growth and more effective inducements to this end. For instance, we must make the working people more interested in material and energy conservation and the reduction of production costs. We must pay greater attention to the development of quality.

[Foldes] In the summer, IZVESTIYA published a roundtable discussion on the Moscow experiences of the economic experiments in which the Moscow party committee, representatives of the state planning committee, and enterprise, party, economic, and brigade leaders spoke with appreciation of the above-mentioned results. But they also brought up quite a few problems. They mentioned mainly the relations between the plan and the resources. Several people said that the results of the experiment are hindered by the fact that the greater part of the economy still does not take part in the experiment. The enterprises not taking part in the experiment, however, often object to the fact that the participants have special privileges to the supply of materials and spare parts. What is your opinion about this?

[Aganbegyan] There is some truth in all this. Therefore, beginning with January 1985, another 20 branch ministries will enter this system: the enterprises of five federal ministries and 15 republic ministries. Then every fifth enterprise and association will already operate under the new system. Based on experience, we also wish to further improve the conditions of operation of enterprises managed in the new manner. We will utilize, for instance, the results of the economic experiment already under way for 2 years in Leningrad, which aimed primarily at the acceleration of technological development.

The essence of this experiment is that the participating designers, constructors, and technologists are working in a material incentive system in the framework in which they can fulfill their tasks faster and with higher quality using less manpower. Beginning next year, we will introduce these experiences into the economic management system of enterprises newly joining the experiment.

I consider very important the way interest in the work brigades, I think of semi-independent brigades that sign a contract with the enterprises to perform certain tasks on the basis of wages determined in advance. There can also be ways of signing similar agreements at the enterprise unit or enterprise level. In this, the economic leaders and the technical personnel would largely take part as well. In Novosibirsk such economic experiments are in operation at 15 enterprises under the supervision of the Central Council of Trade Unions and the State Committee of Labor Affairs. The initiative started from the workers and brigades. I think it would be necessary to unite the above-mentioned experiments ordered from above with those coming from below.

The Ministries and the Enterprises

[Foldes] How will the work of ministries and other supreme authorities change?

[Aganbegyan] In my opinion there has not yet been a radical change in this respect. In many cases the ministries continue to interfere operatively in the activity of the associations and enterprises. I do not find this quite correct. As I wrote in my article published in TRUD at the end of August and also reported by NEPSZABADSAG, the ministries cannot be responsible for operative economic activity; they cannot have the right to interfere in this kind of activity of the enterprises, associations, agricultural production cooperatives, and state agricultural production cooperatives. We would like to reorganize the ministries in such a way that they become the general staff of the branch, technological-scientific general staff, the general staff of progress. The operative economic activities supplying the requirements of the people's economy for different products should belong to the associations and the enterprises which are to be converted, into entirely self-accounting units.

We will take steps to reduce the apparatus of the ministries. There are economists who claim that it would be necessary to also reduce the number of ministries, and one ministry for each branch-complex -- in machine construction for instance -- would be sufficient. There are also opinions claiming that one single industrial ministry would operate more efficiently. There is a debate going on in the professional press and also in the columns of the party's theoretical journal KOMMUNIST.

We must also review the relations between the industrial enterprises, associations, and organizations and enterprises dealing with technical-material provision. Some experiments have also been started in this area. Similar experiments are under way within the associations, too, for a more favorable development of the sphere of authority and responsibility, and the increase of the lower-level organizations' independence. The collectives of the Volga and Kama Bus Factories or the Wood and Cellullose Industry Combine of Ust-Ilimsk, for instance, can give an account of such experiments. We wish to work out the economic mechanism of the 12th 5-Year Plan on the basis of the totality of experiences of this multifaceted economic experiment.

A special committee attached to the CPSU Politburo has been established to perfect the macromanagement system, and this committee and its organs are working very actively and are reviewing a broad spectrum of issues. They do not only appraise the economic experiments, but are dealing also, for instance, with the perfection of planning and the macromanagement system and the enhancement of incentives. They examine how regional or branch interests can be reconciled and how, in general, the economic macromanagement system could even better serve a balanced and planned growth of the economy.

NEPSZABADSAG readers probably know that a new CPSU Program is being worked out. It will include a separate chapter on the development of macromanagement. The congress will determine the main directions of the development of the Soviet economy in the period of the 12th 5-Year Plan and the decades extending until 2000. I think that the congress will endorse a comprehensive concept of the further development of economic macromanagement.

To Improve Efficiency

To sum up, I would like to stress that improving efficiency is the most important purpose of the perfection of economic macromanagement. Therefore, measures aimed at this main objective will have to be implemented. These should include measures of a social nature which -- considering the fact that in the last analysis everything depends on man -- strengthen the democratic character of macromanagement and permit workers' collectives to play a greater role. They will assign a greater role to the enterprise councils of brigade leaders, for instance. Parallel to this, it will be necessary to strengthen discipline and organization. We have taken by no means small steps in this respect in the past 2 years, following the November 1982 Central Committee Plenum. Owing to these steps, the economic growth rate has accelerated. Industrial production increased 3 percent in 1982 and 4 percent in 1983, and we hope that it will increase 4 and 1/2 percent this year. And, what is most important, productivity has increased even faster than production: The increase in industry's work productivity amounted to 1.9 percent in 1982, 3 percent in 1983, and 4 percent in 1984. Some 90 percent of the growth of industrial production stems from this source, and this applies to agriculture, the building industry, and transport as well, although thus far we have been exploiting overwhelmingly the reserves on the surface. The development of economic macromanagement must create good prerequisites that enable the aforementioned factors of a social nature to unfold.

Accelerating technical progress is another central goal of efforts. The CPSU Central Committee and the Council of Ministers of the Soviet Union passed a resolution concerning this recently. It is possible that it is less visible on the surface, but we are now paying very great attention, for instance, to scientific research-industrial associations, for which we destine a great role in the acceleration of technical-scientific progress.

As my own specific research area I, too, devote myself to the accleration of technical research projects and technical progress and to the perfection of macromanagement and planning serving these. As for the institute headed by me, it is actively participating in the elaboration of the new 5-year plan, the determination of long-term economic development, and the work on the perfection of economic macromanagement.

SIBERIAN WATER DIVERSION PLANS DISCUSSED

LD242306 Moscow in English to Great Britain and Ireland 2000 GMT 24 Oct 84

[From the "Science and Engineering" program; Boris Belitskiy replies to listeners' questions]

[Text] Boris, our first question today is from Miss (?Enid Croft) in Bude, Cornwall. Has the Soviet Union, she asks, started its project yet to reverse the flow of some Siberian rivers and use the water to irrigate Central Asian deserts?

[Belitskiy] Yes, Miss (?Croft), work has begun on the first stage of this project -- the planning and routing of the canal that is to carry water from the River Ob southwards to the Amu Darya, or the River Oxus as it used to be designated on English maps. This stage of the work should take another couple of years after which the actual construction can begin.

[Announcer] What exactly will this accomplish, Boris?

[Belitskiy] [ords indistinct] now emptied by that great Siberian river, the Ob, into the Arctic Ocean, will replenish the dwindling flow of the Amu Darya, and in this way, enable it to be used more extensively for irrigation in arid Central Asia. Actually, you might say this will correct a major fault in the Soviet Union's geography. On the one hand, you have its Central Asian regions with their sunshine and warmth; on the other, there are these great rivers of Siberia pouring vast amounts of water into the Arctic Ocean. Obviously, by diverting some of this water southwards we'll meet the irrigation and other water needs in those southern regions.

[Announcer] A project of such scope should be very costly.

[Belitskiy] (?Yes). Nevertheless, it's expected that the investment will be recouped within 10 years or so.

[Announcer] It's been suggested in the British press that the project might have some adverse ecological effects.

[Belitskiy] Well, the reason it has taken so long to approve the project is that a very detailed study has been made of possible ecological effects. The conclusion reached is that the benefits of the project will far outweigh any minor adverse (?effects). After all a mere 6 percent of the Ob's flow is to be sent down [words indistinct]. The diversion of water from western Siberia soutwards should help to drain waterlogged lowlands in Siberia. Now this is very important at a time when west Siberia's oil and gas resources are being put to increasing use. (?Swamp) drainage in return should reduce evaporation and this would compensate for water diverted southwards. In the south, on the other hand, the extra water should mitigate the excessive dryness of the climate and benefit mountain glaciers and hence mountain rivers since they are glacier-fed. In short, it's felt the project should benefit the country all round.

ROY MEDVEDEV ON UPPER MILITARY HIERARCHY CHANGES

PM241537 Madrid EL PAIS in Spanish 19 Oct 84 p 4

[Article by Soviet historian Roy Medvedev: "Changes in the Upper Soviet Military Hierarchy"]

[Text] The unexpected news of the resignation of Marshal Nikolay V. Ogarkov as USSR Armed Forces chief of general staff and first deputy minister of defense and the appointment of Marshal S.F. Akhromeyev as his successor is still the subject of commentaries by observers, sovietologists, and journalists. There is still interest in Ogarkov's future and all the press agencies commented on Marshal Ogarkov's recent meeting with leader of the GDR E. Honecker and the meeting of a group of East German and Soviet generals in Berlin.

Since the war there have been eight changes at the head of our country's general staff. The post has been occupied successively by Marshals A. Vasilevskiy, A. Antonov, S. Shtemenko, V. Sokolovskiy, M. Zakharov, S. Biryuzov, V. Kulikov, and, since 1977, N. Ogarkov. Why are the present changes attracting such major attention?

First, this is the most significant change in the Soviet leadership since Andropov's death. Andropov's 15 months in power, which were accompanied by many changes in the party and state administration, were followed in February 1984 by a calmer period of "stability" within the leadership.

Second, it is the most important change in the USSR's military leadership since Marshal A. Grechko's death and the appointment as defense minister in 1976 of D.F. Ustinov, who occupied the post of CPSU Central Committee secretary from 1965 through 1976.

Furthermore, N. Ogarkov drew attention to himself in September last year when he spoke at the press conference on the tragic South Korean airliner incident. The comments on the Soviet version of events expounded by Ogarkov were varied. Nevertheless, many correspondents told me unofficially that Ogarkov had greatly impressed them.

The USSR's Armed Forces are a centralized organization with strong and strict discipline. It is not without reason that the Army is designated as a "war machine." However, the prime role in the work of this machine is performed by people, with all their defects and virtues. Therefore, it is not surprising that there have always been differences -- sometimes significant, sometimes not -- within the military hierarchy.

Army and Politics

In our country the Army is not divorced from politics, and the diversity of opinions within the party has always been reflected in the conduct and viewpoints of the military chiefs. In the twenties a considerable number of military chiefs agreed with the "left-wing" opposition headed by Trotskiy and Zinovyev. In 1929 and 1930 some of the top military leaders sympathized with the proposals of the leaders of the "right-wing" opposition. Those officers feared that excessively severe measures in the countryside could weaken peasant youth's military capacity. These differences within the Army were one of the cuases of the terrifying purge of military personnel carried out from 1936 through 1938 by Stalin and the bodies of the NKVD. Nevertheless, not all the new military chiefs of the forties and fifties supported the unmasking of the Stalinist crimes at the 20th and 22d CPSU Congresses. The voices in favor of Stalin's rehabilitation sounded loudest within military circles during the sixties and seventies. Those voices have still not fallen silent.

The differences emerged within the leadership in connection with other problems of military organization. In 1918 and 1919 stormy discussions took place on centralization and discipline in the Army and on its enrollment of tens of thousands of "military expert" officers from the old tsarist army. Later the discussions centered on the role of the political commissars and of the one-man command within the Army. After the war there was disagreement on long-range bombers, destroyers, aircraft carriers, and the various ways of using nuclear weapons.

On a number of problems of military organization there is still not a universal opinion. A number of differences have emerged among high-level officers for personal reasons due to differing assessments relating to various fronts and bodies in war activities, or because of the vanity or stupidity of particular marshals or generals or the occasional abuse of authority by certain military chiefs. It is known that Stalin sometimes encouraged confrontations among high-ranking officers in order thus to assert his own authority as generalissimo.

Under Khrushchev differences emerged within the military and also between it and the political leaders. With a view to strengthening party control within the Army in 1967 following Marshal Milinovskiy's death, the proposal had been made to appoint as defense minister D. Ustinov, a great organizer of the defense industry who had been promoted to colonel-general in 1944. But the appointment did not take place until 1976, on the death of Marshal Grechko.

Ustinov Relied on Ogarkov

Ogarkov's appointment as chief of staff showed the complete confidence that Brezhnev and Ustinov had in him. It was clear that with a defense minister such as Ustinov the staff's role in resolving strictly military matters had to increase. The chief of staff thus became professional soldier number one, although, of course, Ustinov was peforming, and still is performing extremely well on all the principal military issues and has never seemed willing to delegate decisions.

Within the military command there are people of varying character, behavior, and intellect. Not long ago the journal NOVYY MIR completed the publication of a documentary account by V. Karpov entitled "The Military Leader" which reflects the attractive character of General I.Ye. Petrov, one of the most talented military leaders of World War II. The military environment does not prevent the emergence of personal defects, such as stupidity [groseria] and nepotism. Ogarkov has never been regarded as an uncouth soldier. The general opinion is that he is a highly cultured man in general and military respects endowed with brilliant skills. He enjoyed great authority among Army officers and was sometimes compared to M.N. Tukhachevskiy because of his fondness for military hardware and his extensive skills.

Many important initiatives within the USSR's Armed Forces are connected with Ogarkov. He was far from enjoying relations of "total mutual understanding" with the generals and marshals, despite what General P.G. Grigorenko, now a dissident living in the United States, wrote about him. "Between us," he wrote, "there was always total mutual understanding."

Both Ustinov and the Defense Ministry Collegium and the higher Defense Council saw themselves obliged to resolve these conflicts. I am no expert and cannot judge what is best for our Army: whether to have three independent services -- Air Force, Navy, and Strategic Forces -- or to separate as independent an antiaircraft defense corps and a strategic missile force, which Ogarkov was opposed to.

Speaking of Ogarkov, it would be wrong to create the image of a talented military leader who came into conflict with the most conservative marshals and generals and with a bureaucratic and incompetent party leadership. Some military leaders, whose training and competence are beyond question, believed that Ogarkov was a wise diplomat and orator who did not always manage to put his argument across in exclusively military circles. The group of Soviet generals is not short of talented and extremely well trained people. There are some influential groups here which did not hold Ogarkov's authority in great esteem. Some of the most controversial issues were resolved in the upper echelons against Ogarkov.

In 1983 Andropov had sufficient reason to be dissatisfied with the military command. The leader could not be satisfied with the situation in Afghanistan and was seriously annoyed about the tragic South Korean airliner incident. According to many Western experts, the South Korean airliner's route over Soviet regions where there are secret bases was not due to an accidental technical fault.

But irrespective of whatever viewpoint one takes on this matter, it must be admitted that the air defense in the Far East behaved badly. If it was a spy mission everything it was intended to spy on was spied on. If it was a provocation, they fell for it. Neither was in the USSR's interests. In the dark skies of Kamchatka, the Soviet fighters could not even approach the errant aircraft and determine its provenance, nor could they pursue it over the Sea of Okhotsk. If one of the pilots -- whose conversation with ground control was taped by the Americans -- realized that it was not a military spy plane, this happened in the final moments of the pursuit, by which time neither the pilot nor ground control could request new instructions and change the order. The result -- which occurred at the very time when the issue of the U.S. military budget and of the deployment of the U.S. Euromissiles was being decided -- was a tragedy over the Sea of Japan which destroyed Andropov's peace-making initiatives.

Commentaries on the 9 September 1983 press conference given by Ogarkov state that the marshal's encounter with the media proved a strengthening of the military's influence within the Kremlin. But it was not so. In fact, the marshal had to justify himself and provide explanations which the military command has never provided in similar instances. "You made the decision, so now provide the explanations."

In the past 2 years relations between Ogarkov and Marshal Ustinov were no better, and I have no doubt that the change at the head of the staff was Ustinov's initiative. The appointment of S.F. Akhromeyev is no coincidence. He is a relatively young marshal (born in 1923), who enjoys authority within the military. Akhromeyev was for many years Ogarkov's principal aide, and was only recently made marshal and joined the party Central Committee. The appointment of people such as Akhromeyev to the leadership of the Army possibly signifies the emergence of younger military chiefs with fewer political ambitions.

BRIEFS

MARSHAL RECEIVES LENIN ORDER -- By a decree of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, Air Force Marshal Sergey Ignatyevich Rudenko has been awarded the Order of Lenin for his services to the Soviet Army and on the occasion of his 80th birthday. [Text] [Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1850 GMT 19 Oct 84 LD]